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A N N U A L P L A N N I N G I N F O R M A T I O N

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
AND
WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY, SERVICE DELIVERY AREA

Fiscal Year 1987

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West Virginia Department of Employment Security
Affiliated with the U. S. Department of Labor
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I. HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The state will continue to experience high unemployment rates. Economic recovery will be tentative and weak. The state will continue to lose population.

II. DESCRIPTION OF STATE

A. Definition of Area

West Virginia is the only state contained entirely within the Appalachian Region. Its economy has been profoundly affected by geography. The interaction between the West Virginian and his land is a common thread throughout the history of the state.

The rugged terrain and the bountiful deposits of coal, oil, salt, limestone, and clay shaped the nature of the state's economic development. If one views the mountains and not the mineral supply, West Virginia would closely resemble one of the rural New England states such as Vermont or New Hampshire. But there are profound economic differences. The fact that the terrain made it more profitable to take the fuels to the factories, rather than the reverse, determined the economic development of West Virginia.

Economies based upon the extraction of minerals are generally slower to evolve into "mature" economies than are more broadly based ones. A sense of impermanence of the source of the communities' wealth retarded investment. Also, because most owners of the state's economic resources were based in eastern cities, West Virginia had an extremely large number of absentee landlords. As a consequence of these and several other factors, economic growth was impeded both in the public and private sectors.

B. Economic Developments and Projected Industry Outlooks

The economic conditions which afflicted the state during the past several years have continued to restrain growth in all but a few economic sectors through the first half of fiscal year 1986. This trend is expected to be upheld throughout the remainder of fiscal year 1986 and into fiscal year 1987 and will continue to be contingent on the national economy maintaining some degree of growth. It should be noted that even with the national economy increasing somewhat in 1985, West Virginia has slipped below its 1984 position. At best, a continuation of trends in the national economy will allow us only marginal gains in the immediate future. Local efforts to enhance individual circumstances will probably be our brightest economic promise in the next year, at least saving some of the jobs that might otherwise have been lost.

Average nonagricultural employment failed to even keep the direction of the national economy; its loss was restricted to about 500 jobs, or one-tenth percent of the total. More recent expansion in the first half of fiscal year 1986 has at any rate offered some opportunity for optimism, although manufacturing persists in its downward path.

Projected fiscal year 1987 nonagricultural employment is slightly ahead of the 1985 level, breaking through 600,000 to 603,800, with this rise coming primarily from the nonmanufacturing sectors. Manufacturing is expected to show only marginal recovery of its loss over the past year, with continued shifts within this group. Most sectors are expected to hold on to their current levels or grow slightly, while a few will more than likely keep declining. Notably, the stone, clay and glass sector is apt to sustain this course; however, it should begin to level off in this period. The other durable goods sectors should be able to maintain at or above 1985 levels, with the likely leader being primary metals which is projected to recover its 1984 level during this period. The aluminum market has continued its recent slump; however, this industry may be insulated from it to a degree by supplying aircraft-grade alloys to the military, and their ability to clean up imported ingots to can-grade stock. While fabricated metals has been holding its own, a cloud hangs over the Kanawha Valley with a major plant closing. Aggressive efforts being made may save some or most of these jobs via finding another firm to use the plant. Overall, durable goods is expected to improve by only one and a half percent during this period. Nondurable goods is foreseen to fare only slightly better with growth limited to two percent; the most stable, carrying on its trend of several years now, is printing and publishing. Most other sectors in this group are expected to solidify their positions or turn around some growth. The chemical industry, comprising over half of this group, is going through some dramatic transitions; however, we project employment levels to break even within this industry. Recent dramatic reductions in the price of crude oil should help the plastics manufacturers and some of the other chemicals, which may help the industry to hold on to current levels. Overall, nondurable goods are being counted upon to recover only about 700 of its 1985 contraction.

Job gains will largely be confined to nonmanufacturing industries during the period. It is anticipated that mining will lose 500 overall, with the oil and gas drilling segment taking most of the losses. Coal mining is expected to recover some of its substantial losses of 1985. Within the bituminous sector, we can look forward to seeing more volatility in the local units but they should balance for a slight gain of about one and a half percent. The construction industry has shown steady improvement for the past three years and is expected to continue this trend through the projection period, reaching an annual average of 25,000. Construction projects continue to be planned and pursued even with the high levels of unoccupied office and business space available. This period should see work start on the new Gallipolis, Ohio, lock system on the Ohio River (which has received the approval of Congress), along with other announced development projects around the state. Highway and bridge construction, as well as private reconstruction in the flood counties, will also press onward into this period.

Transportation and public utilities is scratching to break even with continued losses in transport being covered by some recovery in communications due to a major employer moving its regional service

center into Charleston. The regulated public utilities sector should gain slightly with continued extensions of regional units increasing their base of service. The trade sectors, having shown consistent growth over the past three years, are expected to maintain this trend, albeit at a slower pace during the next fiscal year. Retail trade's growth overshadowed a decline in wholesale of 200 during 1985. The most dramatic increase in average employment came from the restaurant sector which increased by 1,100 to 28,300 in 1985. Of the eight retail sectors, five posted gains in average employment, one was steady and two dropped slightly, with all retail trade combined posting an average gain of 2,000 jobs in 1985.

Finance, insurance and real estate, another bright spot, should also persist in its upward trend, reaching the 24,000 mark to average 24,200 next year. The brightest and historically fastest growing sector is services, showing a six percent growth in 1985. Part of this growth has been the building up of previously unmeasured segments; however, the most promising area for expansion will likely remain in the services sectors. Finally, government is facing some serious problems as the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act begins to take effect. Local governments which have used federal revenue-sharing funds to maintain their payroll will feel this pinch, as will virtually all government programs. Retrenchment will be the rule, with units scrambling to maintain services and many services being curtailed. Overall, government employment is expected to recede by 1,000 next year to average 126,500.

The net effect is a projection of some growth, but at a very slow rate, annualized at about half a percent from fiscal year 1985 to fiscal year 1987. These projections are based on the assumption that the national economy is not derailed during this period.

C. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

It is estimated that the state has lost one percent of its 1980 census population. Much of this decline can be attributed to the economic travail which has persisted since the start of the decade. This is indicated by the slippage in the labor force of nearly 20,000 during the calendar years' 1980-1985 period. The most significant losses were for males, both white and nonwhite, in the 20-35 age group. Closings and layoffs in the primary industries of mining, manufacturing, transportation, and construction were responsible. This group constituted a significant portion of employment in the primary industries. It includes the most mobile segments of those who are able to seek greener pastures and who tend to have the least seniority.

III. TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

Although calendar year 1985's annual average unemployment rate of 10.3 percent was somewhat better than 1984's, it was still higher than at any time during the previous 20 years. High levels of unemployment remained throughout the year; however, a slow but steady decline was maintained until the last quarter when seasonal pressures pushed the rate back up slightly. The early months of calendar year 1986 have reflected the seasonal pressure of a harsh winter.

A. Projected Unemployment for Fiscal Year 1986

Average annual unemployment for fiscal year 1987 is projected to be 65,300, or 9.0 percent of the labor force. Male workers and all workers 16-24 years of age bear a disproportionately greater share of unemployment. The industrial pattern of large employment declines in manufacturing, construction and mining, which created high levels of unemployment among males in the past two years, has abated somewhat and is expected to moderate slowly through fiscal year 1987. High rates among miners at this time should abate during fiscal year as mid-contract employment equilibrium levels are approached. High rates among youth are reflective of the traditional problems of the labor force entrant.

B. Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

Total insured unemployment in calendar year 1985 averaged 24,136, a marginal decrease from the 25,080 average in 1984. The continued disparity with the greater levels of total unemployment illustrates the high number of benefit exhaustees who have dropped from the system. This phenomenon has spread over a wider range of industries than transpired in past years. The reduction in those unemployed 15 or more weeks is difficult to analyze as no empirical data exist on this group. However, the majority are likely to be benefit exhaustees, reinforcing the premise that there exists a significant group of those who have dropped from the system. The message Table 11 provides is that while insured unemployment rates are materially reduced, many of these people are still without jobs, an issue which needs to be addressed throughout the state.

IV. JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT (JTPA)

Public Law 97-300 provides for job training programs. The law has as its concept a partnership between local elected officials and the local employer community who plan for, administer, and evaluate programs. The systems' management functions are carried out at the state level. This close involvement of the local employer community is designed to increase the relevance of skills taught and the quality of skill levels achieved, thus improving the placement and retention of trainees in unsubsidized jobs. The Job Training Partnership Act gives state governors the responsibility for designating the sub-state service delivery areas (SDAs) which are both planning districts and actual service areas. These areas embrace the whole of West Virginia. The JTPA contains guidelines and procedures by which these areas are designated and its programs are to be administered.

A free informational packet containing additional JTPA data is available upon request to the address on the inside front of this publication.

West Virginia's service delivery areas include:

1. West Virginia, less Kanawha County
2. Kanawha County

Table 1

WEST VIRGINIA
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE,
SEX, AND RACE
1980 CENSUS AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1987*

Age	Total*		Fiscal Year 1987			
	Census Data** 1980	Fiscal Year 1987	White		Nonwhite	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	1,949,644	1,924,000	895,770	952,570	35,580	40,130
0-4	145,583	130,550	63,530	60,260	3,420	3,340
5-9	152,802	144,350	71,210	66,860	3,310	2,970
10-14	157,489	153,210	75,100	71,480	3,490	3,140
15-19	174,204	153,470	75,720	71,320	3,680	2,750
20-24	172,688	129,570	61,920	62,110	2,720	2,820
25-29	160,954	157,230	74,160	76,700	3,030	3,340
30-34	144,649	158,010	75,670	75,780	3,070	3,490
35-39	109,878	144,440	70,200	69,350	2,240	2,650
40-44	97,541	108,170	52,250	52,210	1,760	1,950
45-49	93,307	96,690	45,740	47,940	1,390	1,620
50-54	104,805	90,760	41,610	46,620	1,010	1,520
55-59	105,219	100,580	45,450	51,730	1,220	2,180
60-64	92,657	97,750	43,260	51,190	1,350	1,950
65-69	82,953	83,400	35,270	45,360	1,130	1,640
70-74	64,345	71,230	28,460	40,010	1,050	1,710
75 and Over	90,570	104,640	36,220	63,650	1,710	3,060

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
*Year 1980 total is U. S. Census and fiscal year 1987 total is estimate of civilian population.
**Source: General Population Characteristics, West Virginia, (PC80-1-B50), Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 50, Table 23, Page 34. U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C., August 1982.

Table 1-A

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY,
SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1987

Age	Total	White		Nonwhite	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	1,690,500	792,110	839,550	27,780	31,040
0-4	115,330	56,620	53,650	2,570	2,500
5-9	127,500	63,280	59,510	2,440	2,270
10-14	136,690	67,160	64,220	2,820	2,510
15-19	137,420	68,490	63,990	2,970	1,990
20-24	112,820	54,090	54,680	1,950	2,120
25-29	137,590	65,150	67,710	2,310	2,410
30-34	137,700	66,190	66,510	2,360	2,640
35-39	128,820	62,970	61,880	1,810	2,170
40-44	92,560	45,020	44,740	1,330	1,470
45-49	85,020	40,620	41,860	1,120	1,240
50-54	79,100	36,540	40,590	740	1,240
55-59	86,900	39,600	44,600	1,010	1,700
60-64	84,990	37,740	44,490	1,130	1,630
65-69	73,860	31,460	40,160	930	1,320
70-74	61,700	24,650	34,820	850	1,390
75 and Over	92,530	32,530	56,110	1,440	2,440

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 2

WEST VIRGINIA COMPOSITION OF THE LABOR FORCE
CALENDAR YEAR 1970 AND FISCAL YEAR 1987 (PROJECTED)

	Total				Male				Female			
	Labor Force*		Participation Rate		Labor Force*		Participation Rate		Labor Force*		Participation Rate	
Age and Race	CY 1970	FY 1987	CY 1970	FY 1987	CY 1970	FY 1987	CY 1970	FY 1987	CY 1970	FY 1987	CY 1970	FY 1987
Total	579.3	725.3	47.0	49.5	388.4	438.9	66.8	63.1	190.9	286.4	29.4	37.2
16-17	10.6	12.0	14.8	19.6	7.5	7.5	20.5	23.3	3.1	4.5	8.8	15.4
18-19	25.5	25.6	36.5	41.6	14.9	14.2	46.1	45.2	10.6	11.4	32.1	37.7
20-24	70.1	80.7	56.4	62.3	42.4	47.6	73.4	73.7	27.7	33.1	41.3	51.0
25-34	114.1	217.3	60.8	68.9	82.8	134.5	91.3	86.3	31.3	82.8	32.3	52.0
35-44	121.4	175.5	62.3	69.5	82.4	106.8	90.3	84.4	39.0	68.7	37.7	54.4
45-64	214.7	194.2	54.8	50.3	144.0	117.3	77.0	64.8	70.7	76.9	34.5	37.5
65 and Over	22.9	20.0	11.8	7.7	14.4	11.0	16.8	10.6	8.5	9.0	7.8	5.8
White, Total	560.8	701.1	47.4	47.7	377.7	426.1	67.4	63.5	183.0	275.0	29.4	37.2
16-17	10.3	11.7	15.1	19.9	7.2	7.3	20.9	23.7	3.0	4.4	8.9	15.7
18-19	24.7	25.0	39.5	42.4	14.4	13.9	46.7	46.8	10.3	11.1	32.6	38.1
20-24	68.2	78.0	56.6	62.9	41.4	46.3	74.2	74.8	26.8	31.7	41.3	51.0
25-34	111.2	209.2	60.9	69.2	81.2	130.1	91.6	86.8	30.0	79.1	32.0	51.9
35-44	118.0	169.6	62.5	69.5	80.5	103.6	90.5	84.6	37.4	66.0	37.4	54.3
45-64	206.8	188.2	54.9	50.4	139.3	114.2	77.3	64.8	67.5	74.0	34.3	37.5
65 and Over	21.6	19.4	11.7	7.8	13.7	10.7	16.8	10.7	8.0	8.7	7.7	5.8
Nonwhite, Total	18.5	24.2	39.3	44.2	10.7	12.8	51.2	51.6	7.8	11.4	30.6	37.9
16-17	0.3	0.3	8.1	12.0	0.2	0.2	13.7	14.3	0.1	0.1	5.6	9.1
18-19	0.8	0.6	28.6	21.4	0.5	0.3	32.7	17.6	0.3	0.3	21.4	27.3
20-24	1.9	2.7	50.0	49.1	1.0	1.3	60.3	48.1	0.9	1.4	40.9	50.0
25-34	2.9	8.1	55.8	62.8	1.7	4.4	78.9	72.1	1.3	3.7	41.9	54.4
35-44	3.4	5.9	57.6	68.6	1.9	3.2	82.8	80.0	1.6	2.7	44.4	58.7
45-64	7.9	6.0	52.3	49.2	4.7	3.1	68.6	62.0	3.2	2.9	38.1	39.7
65 and Over	1.3	0.6	12.9	5.8	0.7	0.3	15.2	7.7	0.5	0.3	9.3	4.7

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
*In thousands.

Table 2-A

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY,
SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
COMPOSITION OF THE LABOR FORCE
FISCAL YEAR 1987 (PROJECTED)

Age	Total		Male		Female	
	Labor Force*	Participation Rate	Labor Force*	Participation Rate	Labor Force*	Participation Rate
Total	622.3	48.5	380.4	62.3	241.8	35.9
16-17	10.6	19.3	6.7	23.2	3.9	14.9
18-19	22.3	40.4	12.6	44.5	9.7	36.1
20-24	68.6	60.8	40.8	72.9	27.8	48.9
25-34	187.0	67.9	116.9	86.0	70.1	50.3
35-44	151.6	68.5	93.2	83.9	58.4	52.9
45-64	165.2	49.2	100.9	63.7	64.3	36.2
65 and Over	17.0	7.5	9.4	10.2	7.6	5.6

*In thousands.

Table 3

WEST VIRGINIA
POPULATION BY RACE, BY COUNTY
CENSUS: 1970 AND 1980

County	POPULATION							
	White				Nonwhite			
	1970	Percent of Total 1970 Population	1980	Percent of Total 1980 Population	1970	Percent of Total 1970 Population	1980	Percent of Total 1980 Population
West Virginia	1,673,481	95.9	1,874,751	96.2	70,756	4.1	74,893	3.8
Barbour	13,846	98.7	16,416	98.7	184	1.3	223	1.3
Berkeley	34,933	96.1	44,764	95.7	1,423	3.9	2,011	4.3
Boone	24,801	98.7	30,064	98.7	317	1.3	383	1.3
Braxton	12,565	99.2	13,795	99.3	101	.8	99	.7
Brooke	30,139	99.0	30,792	99.0	304	1.0	325	1.0
Cabell	102,245	95.6	101,627	95.1	4,673	4.4	5,208	4.9
Calhoun	7,038	99.9	8,187	99.2	8	.1	63	.8
Clay	9,322	99.9	11,246	99.8	8	.1	19	.2
Doddridge	6,373	99.7	7,406	99.6	16	.3	27	.4
Fayette	43,987	89.2	53,276	92.1	5,345	10.8	4,587	7.9
Gilmer	7,759	99.7	8,256	99.1	23	.3	78	.9
Grant	8,461	98.3	10,059	98.5	146	1.7	151	1.5
Greenbrier	30,417	94.8	35,992	95.6	1,673	5.2	1,673	4.4
Hampshire	11,602	99.1	14,714	99.0	108	.9	153	1.0
Hancock	38,363	96.5	39,183	96.9	1,386	3.5	1,235	3.1
Hardy	8,625	97.4	9,816	97.9	230	2.6	214	2.1
Harrison	71,855	98.4	76,384	98.3	1,173	1.6	1,326	1.7
Jackson	20,886	99.9	25,711	99.7	17	.1	83	.3
Jefferson	18,510	87.0	27,389	90.4	2,770	13.0	2,913	9.6
Kanawha	215,908	94.1	215,953	93.3	13,607	5.9	15,461	6.7
Lewis	17,720	99.3	18,672	99.3	127	.7	141	.7
Lincoln	18,896	99.9	23,632	99.8	16	.1	43	.2
Logan	43,396	93.8	48,290	95.3	2,873	6.2	2,389	4.7
McDowell	41,204	81.9	42,401	85.0	9,162	18.1	7,498	15.0
Marion	58,953	96.1	63,186	96.0	2,403	3.9	2,603	4.0
Marshall	37,306	99.2	41,198	99.0	292	.8	410	1.0
Mason	23,997	98.7	26,799	99.1	309	1.3	246	.9
Mercer	57,815	91.5	68,483	92.6	5,391	8.5	5,459	7.4
Mineral	22,404	96.9	26,334	96.7	705	3.1	900	3.3
Mingo	31,386	95.7	36,162	96.9	1,394	4.3	1,174	3.1
Monongalia	62,277	97.7	72,270	96.3	1,437	2.3	2,754	3.7
Monroe	10,737	95.3	12,611	98.0	535	4.7	262	2.0
Morgan	8,425	98.6	10,583	98.8	122	1.4	128	1.2
Nicholas	22,513	99.8	28,051	99.7	39	.2	75	.3
Ohio	61,282	96.6	58,876	95.9	2,157	3.4	2,513	4.1
Pendleton	6,879	97.8	7,713	97.5	152	2.2	197	2.5
Pleasants	7,234	99.5	8,207	99.6	40	.5	29	.4
Pocahontas	8,729	98.4	9,814	98.9	141	1.6	105	1.1
Preston	25,342	99.6	30,322	99.5	113	.4	138	.5
Putnam	27,597	99.9	38,012	99.6	28	.1	169	.4
Raleigh	62,963	89.8	79,408	91.5	7,117	10.2	7,413	8.5
Randolph	24,357	99.0	28,385	98.8	239	1.0	349	1.2
Ritchie	10,128	99.8	11,422	99.8	17	.2	20	.2
Roane	14,028	99.4	15,806	99.1	83	.6	146	.9
Summers	12,635	95.6	14,634	92.2	578	4.4	1,241	7.8
Taylor	13,714	98.8	16,411	99.0	164	1.2	173	1.0
Tucker	7,424	99.7	8,648	99.7	23	.3	27	.3
Tyler	9,913	99.8	11,297	99.8	16	.2	23	.2
Upshur	18,985	99.4	23,245	99.2	107	.6	182	.8
Wayne	37,512	99.8	45,902	99.7	69	.2	119	.3
Webster	9,800	99.9	12,228	99.9	9	.1	17	.1
Wetzel	20,296	99.9	21,800	99.7	18	.1	74	.3
Wirt	4,148	99.9	4,905	99.7	6	.1	17	.3
Wood	85,970	99.0	92,510	98.8	848	1.0	1,138	1.2
Wyoming	29,581	98.3	35,504	98.6	514	1.7	489	1.4

Source: General Population Characteristics, West Virginia. For 1970 data: (PC(1)B-50), Table 33, Pages 79 - 83. For 1980 data: (PC80-1-B50), Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 50, Table 53, Pages 144 - 148. U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C., August 1971 (for 1970) and August 1982 (for 1980).

Table 4

WEST VIRGINIA
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, BY COUNTY
ANNUAL AVERAGES 1982 - 1983

County	INCOME 1982	INCOME 1983	1983 Rank
State of West Virginia	$ 8,970	$ 9,160	(NA)
Metropolitan Portion	10,233	10,483	(NA)
Nonmetropolitan Portion	8,242	8,405	(NA)
Kanawha	11,606	11,896	1
Hancock	11,152	11,299	2
Ohio	10,656	11,091	3
Wood	9,899	10,323	4
Marion	9,984	10,192	5
Cabell	9,928	10,091	6
Harrison	9,462	9,812	7
Monongalia	9,068	9,666	8
Brooke	9,133	9,521	9
Pleasants	9,213	9,464	10
Marshall	9,230	9,405	11
Putnam	9,351	9,382	12
Berkeley	8,788	9,316	13
Mercer	8,821	9,217	14
Raleigh	9,118	9,211	15
Jefferson	8,452	9,197	16
Wetzel	8,782	8,953	17
Boone	8,756	8,951	18
Morgan	8,122	8,759	19
Jackson	8,745	8,756	20
Lewis	8,196	8,442	21
Logan	8,573	8,234	22
Greenbrier	7,998	8,157	23
Upshur	8,118	8,117	24
Randolph	7,851	8,069	25
Barbour	8,112	8,043	26
Nicholas	8,407	7,944	27
McDowell	7,957	7,911	28
Tyler	7,936	7,906	29
Grant	7,353	7,891	30
Taylor	7,705	7,848	31
Mason	7,739	7,799	32
Mineral	7,516	7,787	33
Fayette	7,974	7,786	34
Preston	7,526	7,692	35
Mingo	7,799	7,652	36
Pocahontas	7,438	7,569	37
Ritchie	6,835	7,451	38
Wayne	7,389	7,428	39
Wyoming	7,501	7,399	40
Roane	7,252	7,365	41
Wirt	7,024	7,359	42
Hardy	6,645	7,112	43
Gilmer	6,924	7,089	44
Hampshire	6,570	7,022	45
Braxton	6,900	6,898	46
Monroe	6,524	6,881	47
Summers	6,673	6,848	48
Tucker	6,505	6,839	49
Doddridge	6,445	6,630	50
Calhoun	6,145	6,356	51
Lincoln	6,215	6,276	52
Clay	6,025	6,127	53
Pendleton	5,551	5,892	54
Webster	5,656	5,547	55

Note: 1982 revised from previously published data.
NA Not applicable.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 5

WEST VIRGINIA
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR
CALENDAR YEARS 1983 - 1985 AND
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1987*

Industry	Annual Averages					
	Calendar Years			1985 - 1984 Changes		Projected Fiscal Year
	1983**	1984**	1985**	Number**	Percent	1987*
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, Total	582.3	596.6	596.1	- 0.5	- 0.1	603.8
Manufacturing	89.8	91.5	89.6	- 1.9	- 2.1	91.1
Durable Goods	47.7	50.8	49.8	- 1.0	- 2.0	50.6
Lumber and Furniture	5.7	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	6.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass	10.4	10.3	9.9	- 0.4	- 3.9	9.7
Primary Metals Industries	14.4	15.6	15.2	- 0.4	- 2.6	15.6
Fabricated Metal Products	5.5	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	5.6
Machinery, except Electrical	5.2	5.9	6.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.7	6.2
Electrical Machinery	3.5	3.5	3.1	- 0.4	-11.4	3.2
Other Durable Goods	2.9	3.8	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 2.6	4.0
Nondurable Goods	42.2	40.7	39.8	- 0.9	- 2.2	40.5
Food and Kindred Products	5.0	4.7	4.5	- 0.2	- 4.3	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	4.2	4.0	3.9	- 0.1	- 2.5	4.2
Printing and Publishing	4.4	4.5	4.6	+ 0.1	- 2.2	4.8
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.6	20.6	20.1	- 0.5	- 2.4	20.1
Other Nondurable Goods	7.0	6.9	6.6	- 0.3	- 4.3	6.7
Nonmanufacturing	490.5	505.1	506.6	+ 1.5	+ 0.3	512.7
Mining	48.6	48.8	44.5	- 4.3	- 8.8	44.0
Bituminous Mining	41.8	41.8	38.1	- 3.7	- 8.9	38.7
Construction	21.6	22.0	23.4	+ 1.4	+ 6.4	25.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	39.4	39.3	38.0	- 1.3	- 3.3	38.0
Transportation	17.7	18.2	17.2	- 1.0	- 5.5	16.9
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	12.9	12.9	12.9	0.0	0.0	13.0
Trade, Wholesale and Retail	127.4	131.9	133.7	+ 1.8	+ 1.4	135.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	22.2	23.2	23.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.7	24.2
Services	105.5	109.2	115.8	+ 6.6	+ 6.0	120.0
Government	127.8	130.7	127.5	- 3.2	- 2.4	126.5

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding. Data for 1984 and 1985 are based on March 1985 benchmarks and are not comparable to those previously published.
*Based on state analyst's assessment.
**In thousands.

Table 5-A

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY,
SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1983 - 1985 AND
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1987

Industry	Annual Averages Calendar Years 1983*	1984*	1985*	1984 - 1985 Changes Number*	Percent	Projected Fiscal Year 1987*
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, Total	486.0	499.0	498.3	- 0.7	- 0.1	504.7
Manufacturing	76.8	79.5	77.4	- 2.1	- 2.6	78.7
Durable Goods	46.0	48.9	47.7	- 1.2	- 2.5	48.5
Nondurable Goods	30.9	30.6	29.7	- 0.9	- 2.9	30.2
Nonmanufacturing	407.3	419.5	420.9	+ 1.4	+ 0.3	426.0
Mining	44.5	45.5	42.1	- 3.4	- 7.5	41.6
Bituminous Mining	38.3	39.1	36.3	- 2.8	- 7.2	36.9
Construction	17.6	18.1	19.5	+ 1.4	+ 7.7	20.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	31.7	31.5	30.4	- 1.1	- 3.5	30.4
Trade, Whoesale and Retail	104.7	107.7	109.3	+ 1.6	+ 1.5	110.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	17.2	17.9	18.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	18.5
Services	84.8	87.9	93.8	+ 5.9	+ 6.7	97.2
Government	108.8	110.9	107.7	- 3.2	- 2.9	107.0

Note: Data are based on March 1985 benchmarks and are not comparable to those previously published.
*In thousands.

Table 6

WEST VIRGINIA
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*
BY INDUSTRY
CALENDAR YEAR 1985

Industry	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
TOTAL	581.4	575.5	583.9	593.5	602.9	605.3	605.2	600.3	601.7	602.5	600.4	600.9	596.1
Manufacturing	90.0	88.9	90.0	89.6	90.2	91.1	89.9	89.7	89.2	89.4	88.2	88.4	89.6
Durable Goods	50.4	49.6	49.8	50.0	50.5	50.7	49.5	49.4	49.5	49.1	49.4	49.5	49.8
Lumber and Furniture	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass	10.1	9.7	9.5	9.6	9.9	10.1	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.0	10.1	9.9	9.9
Primary Metals Industries	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.6	15.8	15.7	15.7	14.4	14.6	14.4	15.1	15.3	15.2
Fabricated Metals Products	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.5
Machinery, except Electrical	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.1
Other Durable Goods	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9
Nondurable Goods	39.6	39.3	40.2	39.6	39.7	40.4	40.4	40.3	39.7	40.3	38.8	38.9	39.8
Food & Kindred Products	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	3.7	4.5	4.5
Apparel & Other Textile Prods.	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.9
Printing & Publishing	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6
Chemicals & Allied Products	19.9	19.8	20.4	20.1	19.9	20.5	20.6	20.5	20.0	20.0	19.9	19.7	20.1
Other Nondurable Goods	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.6
Nonmanufacturing	491.4	486.6	493.9	503.9	512.7	514.2	515.3	510.6	512.5	513.1	512.2	512.5	506.6
Mining	43.7	43.7	44.5	45.1	45.3	45.8	45.0	45.4	45.8	44.2	43.0	42.7	44.5
Bituminous Coal	36.8	37.1	37.9	38.6	38.8	39.2	38.4	38.6	39.4	38.1	37.0	36.8	38.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.0	4.9	5.5
Contract Construction	18.1	16.5	18.8	22.0	24.2	25.2	25.9	26.6	26.8	26.7	25.4	24.7	23.4
Building Construction	5.0	4.7	5.2	5.6	6.1	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.2
Heavy Construction	4.5	4.1	5.1	6.5	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.1	7.4	7.5	7.3	6.6	6.7
Special Trade Contractors	8.6	7.7	8.5	9.9	10.6	10.9	11.2	11.5	12.3	12.3	11.0	11.1	10.5
Transportation & Pub. Utilities	37.9	37.6	37.5	38.1	38.6	38.8	38.5	38.6	38.0	37.7	37.4	37.5	38.0
Transportation	17.1	16.9	16.7	17.4	17.7	17.7	17.4	17.5	17.2	17.0	16.8	16.9	17.2
Communication	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0
Elec., Gas, & Sanitary Serv.	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.1	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.9
Trade	129.9	128.3	130.3	132.2	134.7	135.3	135.4	135.4	135.5	134.4	135.7	136.9	133.7
Wholesale	30.0	29.7	30.1	30.3	30.6	30.8	31.0	30.2	30.0	29.8	29.4	29.5	30.1
Retail	99.9	98.6	100.2	101.9	104.1	104.5	104.4	105.2	105.5	104.6	106.3	107.4	103.6
Bldg. Materials & Garden Supp.	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6
General Merchandise Stores	18.3	17.4	17.4	17.7	18.0	18.0	17.7	17.9	17.9	18.2	19.2	20.6	18.2
Food Stores	18.6	18.8	19.0	19.1	19.5	19.5	19.8	20.0	20.2	19.9	20.2	20.6	19.6
Auto. Dealers & Serv. Stations	12.6	12.6	12.8	13.1	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.6	13.3	13.3	13.1	12.8	13.1
Apparel & Accessory Stores	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.3
Furn. & Home Furnishing Stores	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.7
Eating & Drinking Places	26.4	26.4	27.3	28.2	29.0	29.3	29.0	28.9	29.6	28.8	28.5	27.6	28.3
Miscellaneous Retail	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.8	10.3	10.6	9.8
Fin., Insurance, & Real Estate	23.2	23.1	23.3	23.6	23.8	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.6	23.6	23.7	23.7	23.6
Banking	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3
Ins. Carriers, Agents & Brokers	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
Services	111.9	111.4	112.8	115.4	117.4	116.5	116.2	116.8	117.4	118.4	117.8	117.9	115.8
Hotels	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.8	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.1	7.3
Personal Services	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3
Business & Repair Services	14.7	14.2	14.7	15.3	15.7	15.9	15.8	15.9	15.8	15.9	15.8	15.9	15.5
Amusement Services	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.7	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.2	4.6	4.4	5.0
Health Services	43.6	43.5	43.6	44.1	44.3	44.6	44.5	44.4	44.2	44.0	43.9	44.0	44.1
Educational Services	5.8	6.0	5.8	6.0	5.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.2	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.1
Social Services	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.3
Government	126.7	126.0	126.7	127.5	128.7	128.7	130.4	123.9	125.4	128.1	129.2	129.1	127.5
Federal	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.6	15.3	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.5
State	39.6	39.3	39.4	3.6	40.2	39.0	46.4	38.8	38.8	40.3	40.8	40.8	40.3
Hospitals	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
Education	14.8	14.8	15.3	15.6	16.6	15.3	14.9	15.2	15.6	17.3	17.8	17.6	15.9
All Others	21.5	21.2	20.8	20.7	20.3	20.4	28.2	20.2	19.8	19.6	19.6	19.8	21.0
Local	71.9	71.5	72.1	72.3	73.2	74.0	68.2	69.3	70.9	72.2	72.8	72.6	71.8
Hospitals	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.6
Education	46.8	46.6	47.1	47.2	47.4	47.1	41.1	42.3	44.6	46.2	46.7	46.8	45.8
All Others	19.6	19.4	19.5	19.7	20.2	21.3	21.4	21.3	20.7	20.4	20.4	20.1	20.3

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
March 1985 benchmark.
*In thousands.

Table 7

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS*
(In Thousands)
CALENDAR YEARS 1970 - 1985

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
						1970							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	605.1	602.3	604.4	612.7	627.7	633.4	637.0	628.3	624.0	623.3	629.2	625.6	621.1
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	562.2	560.5	568.0	575.0	585.6	594.1	594.0	593.6	593.2	594.1	590.8	590.1	583.4
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	43.0	41.8	36.4	37.7	42.2	39.3	43.0	34.7	30.8	29.2	38.4	35.5	37.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.1	6.9	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.2	6.7	5.5	4.9	4.7	6.1	5.7	6.1
						1971							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	615.0	613.2	610.1	620.0	626.4	641.1	648.9	636.3	626.3	628.4	635.8	633.9	628.0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	569.9	566.4	571.1	583.6	591.3	597.0	604.7	598.3	594.5	590.4	588.2	589.4	587.1
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	45.1	46.8	39.1	36.4	35.2	44.1	44.2	38.0	31.8	38.0	47.6	44.5	40.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.3	7.6	6.4	5.9	5.6	6.9	6.8	6.0	5.1	6.0	7.5	7.0	6.5
						1972							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	625.1	623.4	627.0	633.3	643.3	652.4	665.0	650.6	646.6	642.3	644.7	647.5	641.8
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	572.9	573.3	581.4	593.6	604.5	609.6	617.9	611.7	611.6	608.5	607.1	605.7	599.8
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	52.2	50.0	45.6	39.6	38.8	42.8	47.0	38.8	35.0	33.8	37.6	41.8	41.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.3	8.0	7.3	6.3	6.0	6.6	7.1	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.8	6.5	6.5
						1973							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	638.0	634.9	641.4	643.0	653.3	674.6	673.0	661.7	657.0	654.1	655.8	658.3	653.7
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	588.6	590.9	602.2	607.2	619.2	635.9	628.3	626.6	625.4	625.4	623.2	622.0	616.3
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	49.4	44.0	39.2	35.8	34.0	38.6	44.7	35.1	31.6	28.7	32.6	36.3	37.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.7	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.2	5.7	6.6	5.3	4.8	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.7
						1974							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	652.7	650.4	652.9	657.6	667.7	687.7	679.8	672.6	671.9	670.5	674.0	675.3	667.8
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	604.7	604.1	612.9	622.3	634.1	652.1	639.2	639.7	641.0	638.2	630.9	623.4	628.6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	48.0	46.3	40.1	35.3	33.6	35.6	40.6	32.9	30.8	32.3	43.1	51.9	39.2
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.4	7.1	6.1	5.4	5.0	5.2	6.0	4.9	4.6	4.8	6.4	7.7	5.9
						1975							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	666.2	661.0	663.7	675.1	683.0	689.8	697.6	683.6	687.1	685.1	687.9	686.3	680.5
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	608.6	604.9	610.2	624.8	633.9	640.7	647.2	637.9	641.9	642.3	641.6	637.5	630.9
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	57.6	56.0	53.5	50.3	49.1	49.1	50.4	45.7	45.2	42.8	46.3	48.8	49.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.3
						1976							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	677.3	678.0	682.3	691.6	710.1	707.4	717.5	701.3	703.7	703.0	704.0	703.1	698.3
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	622.8	625.2	634.2	647.8	669.3	664.5	671.3	658.8	666.1	665.2	663.0	658.9	653.9
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	54.5	52.8	48.1	43.8	40.8	42.9	46.2	42.5	37.6	37.9	41.0	44.2	44.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.0	7.8	7.1	6.3	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.1	5.3	5.4	5.8	6.3	6.4
						1977							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	689.3	704.5	698.1	713.2	719.6	727.0	733.2	738.4	729.0	721.8	719.9	731.4	718.8
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	635.2	629.6	650.0	671.9	686.4	694.3	695.2	701.9	694.3	689.5	685.8	684.4	676.5
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	54.1	74.9	48.0	41.3	33.2	32.8	38.0	36.5	34.7	32.4	34.1	47.0	42.2
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.8	10.6	6.9	5.8	4.6	4.5	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.7	6.4	5.9
						1978							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	718.6	717.1	722.8	736.6	745.1	752.9	765.4	753.4	756.7	764.3	763.2	763.6	746.7
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	662.0	653.7	669.4	698.7	712.7	720.8	726.3	713.5	717.9	729.0	728.9	724.8	704.8
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	56.7	63.5	53.5	37.8	32.4	32.1	39.1	40.0	38.8	35.3	34.3	38.8	41.8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.9	8.8	7.4	5.1	4.4	4.3	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.5	5.1	5.6
						1979							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	740.7	738.0	744.8	748.6	761.5	775.7	778.8	765.9	769.8	760.9	756.2	762.4	758.6
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	688.6	684.8	699.3	709.3	722.2	734.8	730.5	728.7	733.9	723.9	720.6	716.2	716.1
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	52.1	53.3	45.5	39.3	39.3	40.9	48.3	37.2	35.9	37.0	35.6	46.3	42.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.0	7.2	6.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	6.2	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.7	6.1	5.6

continued...

Table 7--cont.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS*
(In Thousands)
CALENDAR YEARS 1970 - 1985

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
						1980							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	767.5	765.1	767.5	773.6	773.1	779.2	780.3	769.0	772.9	772.2	766.9	770.6	771.5
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	692.4	689.1	696.1	706.3	710.6	712.4	710.2	698.5	705.8	705.7	701.1	699.5	702.3
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	75.1	76.1	71.3	67.3	62.6	66.8	70.1	70.5	67.1	66.5	65.7	71.2	69.2
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.8	9.9	9.3	8.7	8.1	8.6	9.0	9.2	8.7	8.6	8.6	9.2	9.0
						1981							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	758.3	755.6	758.2	769.4	774.4	758.5	763.3	765.8	766.3	760.7	757.1	760.5	762.4
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	678.3	677.8	684.2	687.3	688.9	689.8	700.2	699.2	703.1	700.0	695.1	691.5	691.3
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	80.0	77.8	74.0	82.1	85.5	68.7	63.1	66.7	63.3	60.7	62.0	69.0	71.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	10.6	10.3	9.8	10.7	11.0	9.1	8.3	8.7	8.3	8.0	8.2	9.1	9.3
						1982							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	742.1	734.6	737.6	740.2	744.7	747.7	755.8	751.5	742.5	747.7	744.0	749.2	744.8
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	660.6	656.0	663.7	666.7	673.0	671.0	672.1	670.3	661.2	658.3	649.6	643.8	662.2
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	81.5	78.6	73.9	73.4	71.6	76.7	83.6	81.2	81.3	89.4	94.4	105.5	82.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	11.0	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.6	10.3	11.1	10.8	10.9	12.0	12.7	14.1	11.1
						1983							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	737.1	724.3	722.2	736.6	739.9	747.5	759.9	764.0	746.8	745.1	742.8	743.5	742.5
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	619.1	610.0	616.3	627.0	635.4	640.9	646.2	657.2	649.5	649.2	648.8	645.8	637.1
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	118.0	114.3	106.0	109.6	104.6	106.6	113.6	106.8	97.3	95.8	94.1	97.7	105.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	16.0	15.8	14.7	14.9	14.1	14.3	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.9	12.7	13.1	14.2
						1984							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	734.4	726.4	730.0	732.9	738.3	742.5	745.4	746.9	738.0	739.2	734.2	735.6	737.0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	628.0	625.6	632.3	643.1	652.4	662.4	665.4	671.2	665.3	659.4	653.9	650.8	650.8
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	106.4	100.7	97.7	89.7	85.9	80.1	80.0	75.8	72.8	79.7	80.3	84.7	86.2
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	14.5	13.9	13.4	12.2	11.6	10.8	10.7	10.1	9.9	10.8	10.9	11.5	11.7
						1985							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	727.5	713.7	718.3	723.3	730.4	733.6	732.5	727.4	721.8	721.8	721.8	721.3	724.5
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	632.7	625.3	634.3	645.1	656.4	661.1	661.0	658.0	657.9	659.1	653.4	650.6	649.6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	94.8	88.4	84.0	78.2	74.0	72.6	71.5	69.4	64.0	62.7	68.4	70.7	74.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	13.0	12.4	11.7	10.8	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.5	8.9	8.7	9.5	9.8	10.3

*LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT: Estimates prior to 1970 were prepared using a "work force" rather than "labor force" concept. Effective with the 1970 data the components were adjusted to represent only those employed and/or unemployed workers who reside within West Virginia. An adjustment was also made to discount dual jobholding. This conceptual change was adopted in 1974.

Data for 1980 through current revised to March 1985 benchmark.

Table 7-A

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
CALENDAR YEARS 1976 - 1985

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
						1976							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	680,112	680,484	683,835	692,306	710,062	707,753	718,351	701,701	701,925	700,104	700,439	698,930	697,000
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	616,273	618,657	627,494	640,974	662,275	657,488	664,212	651,906	657,862	655,634	652,262	646,964	646,000
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	63,839	61,827	56,341	51,332	47,787	50,265	54,139	49,795	44,063	44,470	48,177	51,966	52,000
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.4	9.1	8.2	7.4	6.7	7.1	7.5	7.1	6.3	6.4	6.9	7.4	7.5
						1977							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	684,624	702,609	689,577	701,695	704,915	712,033	719,157	723,830	715,487	709,242	708,907	723,924	708,000
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	620,801	614,112	632,787	652,841	665,615	673,198	674,129	680,598	674,375	670,856	668,459	668,229	658,000
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	63,823	88,497	56,790	48,854	39,300	38,835	45,028	43,232	41,112	38,386	40,448	55,695	50,000
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.3	12.6	8.2	7.0	5.6	5.5	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.7	7.7	7.1
						1978							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	716,379	709,684	717,247	723,588	736,332	743,357	760,261	746,732	752,485	756,465	762,050	767,419	741,000
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	647,668	640,644	657,185	687,172	702,408	710,105	715,488	702,850	709,126	721,993	723,764	721,597	695,000
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	68,711	69,040	60,062	36,416	33,924	33,252	44,773	43,882	43,359	34,472	38,286	45,822	46,000
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.6	9.7	8.4	5.0	4.6	4.5	5.9	5.9	5.8	4.6	5.0	6.0	6.2
						1979							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	750,722	748,264	753,546	762,508	774,267	790,391	793,228	778,498	784,410	777,967	778,303	783,895	773,000
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	686,874	684,870	701,264	713,143	727,938	740,685	736,322	734,505	740,630	731,412	728,993	725,363	721,000
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	63,848	63,394	52,282	49,365	46,329	49,706	56,906	43,993	43,780	46,555	49,310	58,532	52,000
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.5	8.5	6.9	6.5	6.0	6.3	7.2	5.7	5.6	6.0	6.3	7.5	6.7
						1980							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	779,243	775,332	778,133	788,088	788,626	797,472	802,579	784,847	790,040	790,071	787,996	793,572	788,000
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	701,262	698,694	706,694	717,910	723,093	724,921	722,685	710,811	718,281	718,170	713,589	711,890	714,000
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	77,981	76,638	71,439	70,178	65,533	72,551	79,894	74,036	71,759	71,901	74,407	81,682	74,000
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	10.0	9.9	9.2	8.9	8.3	9.1	10.0	9.4	9.1	9.1	9.4	10.3	9.4
						1981							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	787,549	783,383	784,396	807,974	806,831	787,465	789,083	780,531	779,995	777,629	777,022	782,141	787,000
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	690,490	689,996	696,567	699,783	701,427	702,332	712,944	711,870	714,821	710,754	704,812	700,202	703,000
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	97,059	93,387	87,829	108,191	105,404	85,133	76,139	68,661	65,174	66,875	72,210	81,939	84,000
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	12.3	11.9	11.2	13.4	13.1	10.8	9.6	8.8	8.4	8.6	9.3	10.5	10.7
						1982							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	771,553	761,196	762,681	765,575	770,660	776,248	784,937	779,268	772,552	779,051	778,860	785,420	774,000
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	668,209	662,706	669,515	671,677	677,045	675,025	676,145	674,338	664,002	660,026	650,131	643,182	666,000
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	103,344	98,490	93,166	93,898	93,615	101,223	108,792	104,930	108,550	119,025	128,729	142,238	108,000
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	13.4	12.9	12.2	12.3	12.1	13.0	13.9	13.5	14.1	15.3	16.5	18.1	14.0
						1983							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	779,020	773,103	770,083	771,887	771,869	773,965	780,474	784,274	760,789	760,735	761,094	764,707	771,000
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	616,899	606,781	611,929	621,533	628,725	634,230	639,461	650,330	643,494	644,041	644,378	642,199	632,000
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	162,121	166,322	158,154	150,354	143,144	139,735	141,013	133,944	117,295	116,694	116,716	122,508	139,000
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	20.8	21.5	20.5	19.5	18.5	18.1	18.1	17.1	15.4	15.3	15.3	16.0	18.0
						1984							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	763,746	754,514	755,659	758,206	762,333	766,154	771,782	769,836	759,813	781,393	777,465	783,096	768,000
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	625,215	623,647	631,091	642,673	652,736	662,693	665,778	671,502	667,412	663,348	659,599	658,304	652,000
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	138,531	130,867	124,568	115,533	109,597	103,461	106,004	98,334	92,401	118,045	117,866	124,792	115,000
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	18.1	17.3	16.5	15.2	14.4	13.5	13.7	12.8	12.2	15.1	15.2	15.9	15.0
						1985							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	774,505	766,567	762,329	762,388	764,658	768,914	775,492	758,157	756,560	761,811	767,652	760,966	765,000
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	641,406	636,317	647,857	660,575	673,923	678,691	678,633	675,560	675,434	676,031	669,568	666,004	665,000
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	133,099	130,250	114,472	101,813	90,735	90,223	96,859	82,597	81,126	85,780	98,084	94,962	100,000
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	17.2	17.0	15.0	13.4	11.9	11.7	12.5	10.9	10.7	11.3	12.8	12.5	13.1

Data for 1979 through current revised to March 1985 benchmark.

Table 8

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
BY COUNTY, ANNUAL AVERAGES
CALENDAR YEAR 1985*

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	5,040	4,170	880	17.4
Berkeley	23,940	22,400	1,540	6.4
Boone	8,760	7,890	870	10.0
Braxton	5,280	4,590	700	13.2
Brooke	10,390	9,460	940	9.0
Cabell	37,600	34,600	3,000	8.0
Calhoun	3,000	2,420	580	19.4
Clay	2,860	2,290	560	19.7
Doddridge	2,940	2,690	250	8.4
Fayette	17,220	14,750	2,470	14.4
Gilmer	3,210	2,890	330	10.2
Grant	5,020	4,470	550	10.9
Greenbrier	13,940	12,040	1,900	13.7
Hampshire	6,480	5,820	660	10.1
Hancock	13,730	12,470	1,260	9.2
Hardy	4,740	4,320	420	8.8
Harrison	30,210	27,310	2,900	9.6
Jackson	8,690	7,410	1,280	14.8
Jefferson	14,970	14,430	540	3.6
Kanawha	96,870	88,880	7,990	8.2
Lewis	7,660	6,830	830	10.9
Lincoln	6,760	5,700	1,060	15.7
Logan	15,660	13,050	2,610	16.6
McDowell	10,560	8,620	1,940	18.3
Marion	23,360	20,490	2,870	12.3
Marshall	16,020	14,100	1,910	11.9
Mason	8,160	6,960	1,210	14.8
Mercer	26,190	23,870	2,330	8.9
Mineral	11,110	10,090	1,020	9.2
Mingo	10,230	8,820	1,410	13.8
Monongalia	32,210	30,340	1,870	5.8
Monroe	4,660	4,300	360	7.7
Morgan	4,830	4,420	400	8.4
Nicholas	9,000	7,640	1,360	15.1
Ohio	22,900	20,880	2,020	8.8
Pendleton	3,820	3,530	290	7.7
Pleasants	2,410	2,050	360	14.8
Pocahontas	4,060	3,430	630	15.5
Preston	13,560	12,210	1,350	10.0
Putnam	17,360	15,770	1,590	9.1
Raleigh	30,250	26,820	3,430	11.3
Randolph	11,430	9,780	1,650	14.4
Ritchie	4,930	4,350	580	11.8
Roane	5,680	4,830	860	15.1
Summers	4,760	4,210	540	11.4
Taylor	5,280	4,510	770	14.5
Tucker	3,430	2,930	500	14.5
Tyler	4,440	4,020	420	9.5
Upshur	8,770	7,810	960	10.9
Wayne	16,600	15,160	1,450	8.7
Webster	3,160	2,710	460	14.5
Wetzel	8,610	7,550	1,050	12.2
Wirt	2,580	2,180	400	15.6
Wood	40,150	36,770	3,380	8.4
Wyoming	9,000	7,580	1,420	15.8

*Preliminary March 1985 benchmark.

Table 8-A

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
ANNUAL AVERAGES
CALENDAR YEAR 1985*

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	5,435	4,264	1,171	21.5
Berkeley	24,993	22,935	2,058	8.2
Boone	9,243	8,074	1,169	12.6
Braxton	5,628	4,697	931	16.5
Brooke	10,937	9,680	1,257	11.5
Cabell	39,424	35,426	3,998	10.1
Calhoun	3,250	2,475	775	23.8
Clay	3,099	2,347	752	24.3
Doddridge	3,087	2,756	331	10.7
Fayette	18,400	15,101	3,299	17.9
Gilmer	3,392	2,954	438	12.9
Grant	5,323	4,581	742	13.9
Greenbrier	14,887	12,325	2,562	17.2
Hampshire	6,832	5,961	871	12.7
Hancock	14,441	12,763	1,678	11.6
Hardy	4,988	4,422	566	11.3
Harrison	31,822	27,957	3,865	12.1
Jackson	9,300	7,585	1,715	18.4
Jefferson	15,494	14,777	717	4.6
Kanawha	101,655	90,994	10,661	10.5
Lewis	8,110	6,989	1,121	13.8
Lincoln	7,248	5,831	1,417	19.6
Logan	16,832	13,361	3,471	20.6
McDowell	11,424	8,826	2,598	22.7
Marion	24,808	20,981	3,827	15.4
Marshall	16,985	14,438	2,547	15.0
Mason	8,733	7,122	1,611	18.4
Mercer	27,550	24,437	3,113	11.3
Mineral	11,616	10,286	1,330	11.4
Mingo	10,911	9,030	1,881	17.2
Monongalia	33,565	31,066	2,499	7.4
Monroe	4,887	4,403	484	9.9
Morgan	5,069	4,528	541	10.7
Nicholas	9,637	7,820	1,817	18.9
Ohio	24,071	21,379	2,692	11.2
Pendleton	4,010	3,613	397	9.9
Pleasants	2,576	2,102	474	18.4
Pocahontas	4,353	3,510	843	19.4
Preston	14,317	12,500	1,817	12.7
Putnam	18,270	16,148	2,122	11.6
Raleigh	32,026	27,453	4,573	14.3
Randolph	12,220	10,015	2,205	18.0
Ritchie	5,230	4,457	773	14.8
Roane	6,091	4,940	1,151	18.9
Summers	5,044	4,315	729	14.5
Taylor	5,646	4,621	1,025	18.2
Tucker	3,663	2,996	667	18.2
Tyler	4,676	4,114	562	12.0
Upshur	9,278	7,996	1,282	13.8
Wayne	17,448	15,517	1,931	11.1
Webster	3,385	2,771	614	18.1
Wetzel	9,138	7,735	1,403	15.4
Wirt	2,762	2,226	536	19.4
Wood	42,143	37,643	4,500	10.7
Wyoming	9,657	7,760	1,897	19.6

*Preliminary March 1985 benchmark.

Table 9

WEST VIRGINIA
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 1977 - 1986 (To Date)

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Fiscal Year (July-June)	Civilian Labor Force*	Employment*	Unemployment*	Unemployment Rate
1977	707.0	662.6	44.4	6.3
1978	730.6	689.0	41.6	5.7
1979	756.3	715.0	41.3	5.5
1980	761.1	712.6	48.5	6.4
**1981	767.2	693.9	73.3	9.6
**1982	751.7	681.7	70.0	9.3
**1983	742.3	642.0	100.3	13.5
**1984	742.2	645.0	97.2	13.1
**1985	732.2	651.7	80.4	11.0
**1986 (7/85-12/85)	724.4	656.7	67.8	9.4

*In thousands.
**March 1985 benchmark.

Table 9-A

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
FISCAL YEARS 1977 - 1986 (To Date)

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Fiscal Year (July-June)	Civilian Labor Force*	Employment*	Unemployment*	Unemployment Rate
1977	701.4	649.0	52.4	7.5
1978	720.4	673.5	46.9	6.5
1979	760.4	712.5	48.0	6.3
1980	783.6	722.5	61.1	7.8
1981	815.0	729.1	85.9	10.5
1982	774.5	690.0	84.6	10.9
1983	776.7	640.7	136.0	17.5
1984	764.4	641.8	122.6	16.0
1985	770.2	660.4	109.8	14.3
1986 (7/85-12/85)	763.4	673.5	89.9	11.8

*In thousands.
March 1985 benchmark.

Table 9-B

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY,
SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
FISCAL YEAR 1985

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Fiscal Year (July-June)	Civilian Labor Force*	Employment*	Unemployment*	Unemployment Rate
1985	634.2	562.7	71.4	11.3

*In thousands.
March 1985 benchmark.

Table 9-C

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY,
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
FISCAL YEAR 1985

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Fiscal Year (July-June)	Civilian Labor Force*	Employment*	Unemployment*	Unemployment Rate
1985	667.8	570.3	97.5	14.6

*In thousands.
March 1985 benchmark.

Table 10

WEST VIRGINIA
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1987

Age	Labor Force*			Employment*			Unemployment*			Percent Unemployment		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
					T O T A L							
16-17	12.0	11.7	0.3	8.9	8.7	0.2	3.1	3.0	0.1	25.8	25.6	33.3
18-19	25.6	25.0	0.6	19.9	19.4	0.5	5.7	5.6	0.1	22.2	22.4	16.7
20-24	80.7	78.0	2.7	68.1	66.2	1.9	12.6	11.8	0.8	15.6	15.1	29.6
25-34	217.3	209.2	8.1	197.9	190.8	7.1	19.4	18.4	1.0	8.9	8.8	12.4
35-44	175.5	169.6	5.9	163.0	157.8	5.2	12.5	11.8	0.7	7.1	7.0	11.9
45-64	194.2	188.2	6.0	183.2	177.5	5.7	11.0	10.7	0.3	5.7	5.7	5.0
65 and Over	20.0	19.4	0.6	19.0	18.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	(Z)	5.0	5.2	(X)
Total	725.3	701.1	24.2	660.0	638.8	21.2	65.3	62.3	3.0	9.0	8.9	12.4
					M A L E							
16-17	7.5	7.3	0.2	5.6	5.4	0.2	1.9	1.9	(Z)	25.3	26.0	(X)
18-19	14.2	13.9	0.3	10.5	10.2	0.3	3.7	3.7	(Z)	26.1	26.6	(X)
20-24	47.6	46.3	1.3	38.9	38.1	0.8	8.7	8.2	0.5	18.3	17.7	38.5
25-34	134.5	130.1	4.4	121.3	117.6	3.7	13.2	12.5	0.7	9.8	9.6	15.9
35-44	106.8	103.6	3.2	98.8	95.9	2.9	8.0	7.7	0.3	7.5	7.4	9.4
45-64	117.3	114.2	3.1	109.9	107.1	2.8	7.4	7.1	0.3	6.3	6.2	9.7
65 and Over	11.0	10.7	0.3	10.4	10.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	(Z)	5.5	5.6	(X)
Total	438.9	426.1	12.8	395.4	384.4	11.0	43.5	41.7	1.8	9.9	9.8	14.1
					F E M A L E							
16-17	4.5	4.4	0.1	3.3	3.3	(Z)	1.2	1.1	0.1	26.7	25.0	(X)
18-19	11.4	11.1	0.3	9.4	9.2	0.2	2.0	1.9	0.1	17.5	17.1	33.3
20-24	33.1	31.7	1.4	29.2	28.1	1.1	3.9	3.6	0.3	11.8	11.4	21.4
25-34	82.8	79.1	3.7	76.6	73.2	3.4	6.2	5.9	0.3	7.5	7.5	8.1
35-44	68.7	66.0	2.7	64.2	61.9	2.3	4.5	4.1	0.4	6.6	6.2	14.8
45-64	76.9	74.0	2.9	73.3	70.4	2.9	3.6	3.6	(Z)	4.7	4.9	(X)
65 and Over	9.0	8.7	0.3	8.6	8.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	(Z)	4.4	4.6	(X)
Total	286.4	275.0	11.4	264.6	254.4	10.2	21.8	20.6	1.2	7.6	7.5	10.5

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
*In thousands.
X Not applicable.
Z Less than 100.

Table 10-A

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY, SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1987

Age	Labor Force*			Employment*			Unemployment*			Percent Unemployment		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
					T O T A L							
16-17	10.6	10.3	0.3	7.8	7.6	0.1	2.8	2.7	0.1	26.4	26.2	33.3
18-19	22.3	22.0	0.3	17.3	17.0	0.3	5.0	5.0	(Z)	22.4	22.7	(X)
20-24	68.6	66.8	1.8	57.9	56.8	1.1	10.7	10.0	0.7	15.6	15.0	38.9
25-34	187.0	181.3	5.7	170.1	165.0	5.1	16.9	16.3	0.6	9.0	9.0	10.5
35-44	151.6	147.2	4.4	140.8	137.0	3.8	10.8	10.2	0.6	7.1	6.9	13.6
45-64	165.2	160.7	4.5	155.7	151.4	4.3	9.5	9.3	0.2	5.8	5.8	4.4
65 and Over	17.0	16.6	0.4	16.2	15.8	0.4	0.8	0.8	(Z)	4.7	4.8	(X)
Total	622.3	604.9	17.4	566.0	550.7	15.3	56.3	54.1	2.2	9.0	8.9	12.6
					M A L E							
16-17	6.7	6.5	0.2	5.0	4.8	0.1	1.7	1.7	(Z)	25.4	26.2	(X)
18-19	12.6	12.4	0.2	9.3	9.1	0.2	3.3	3.3	(Z)	26.2	26.6	(X)
20-24	40.8	40.0	0.8	33.4	33.0	0.4	7.4	7.0	0.4	18.1	17.5	0.5
25-34	116.9	113.6	3.3	105.5	102.7	2.8	11.4	10.9	0.5	9.8	9.6	15.2
35-44	93.2	90.7	2.5	86.4	84.2	2.2	6.8	6.5	0.3	7.3	7.2	12.0
45-64	100.9	98.5	2.4	94.6	92.5	2.1	6.3	6.0	0.3	6.2	6.1	12.5
65 and Over	9.4	9.2	0.2	8.9	8.7	0.2	0.5	0.5	(Z)	5.3	5.4	(X)
Total	380.4	370.9	9.6	343.1	335.0	8.1	37.4	35.9	1.5	9.8	9.7	15.6
					F E M A L E							
16-17	3.9	3.8	0.1	2.8	2.8	(Z)	1.1	1.0	0.1	28.2	26.3	(X)
18-19	9.7	9.6	0.1	8.0	7.9	0.1	1.7	1.7	(Z)	17.5	17.7	(X)
20-24	27.8	26.8	1.0	24.5	23.8	0.7	3.3	3.0	0.3	11.9	11.2	30.0
25-34	70.1	67.7	2.4	64.6	62.3	2.3	5.5	5.4	0.1	7.8	8.0	4.2
35-44	58.4	56.5	1.9	54.4	52.8	1.6	4.0	3.7	0.3	6.8	6.5	15.8
45-64	64.3	62.2	2.1	61.1	58.9	2.2	3.2	3.2	(Z)	5.0	5.1	(X)
65 and Over	7.6	7.4	0.2	7.3	7.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	(Z)	3.9	4.1	(X)
Total	241.8	234.0	7.8	222.9	215.6	7.1	18.9	18.1	0.8	7.8	7.7	10.3

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
*In thousands.
X Not applicable.
Z Less than 100.

Table 11

WEST VIRGINIA
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, WEEKS OF DURATION, SEX, AND AGE
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1984 AND 1985

Category	1985	1984	Change		Percent Distribution	
			Number	Percent	1985	1984
INDUSTRY						
Total	24,136	25,080	- 944	- 3.8	100.0	100.0
Mining	5,005	5,460	- 455	- 8.3	20.7	21.8
Construction	4,352	4,961	- 609	-12.3	18.0	19.8
Manufacturing	4,959	4,368	+ 591	+13.5	20.5	17.4
Durable Goods	3,429	2,623	+ 806	+30.7	14.2	10.5
Nondurable Goods	1,530	1,745	- 215	-12.3	6.3	7.0
Trade	3,344	3,403	- 59	- 1.7	13.9	13.6
All Other	6,476	6,888	- 412	- 6.0	26.8	27.4
WEEKS OF DURATION						
Total	24,136	25,080	- 944	- 3.8	100.0	100.0
1 - 2	5,072	5,754	- 682	-11.9	21.0	22.9
3 - 4	2,902	3,029	- 127	- 4.2	12.0	12.1
5 - 14	10,098	9,571	+ 527	+ 5.5	41.9	38.2
15 and Over	6,063	6,726	- 663	- 9.9	25.1	26.8
SEX						
Total	24,136	25,080	- 944	- 3.8	100.0	100.0
Male	18,469	19,006	- 537	- 2.8	76.5	75.8
Female	5,667	6,074	- 407	- 6.7	23.5	24.2
AGE						
Total	24,136	25,080	- 944	- 3.8	100.0	100.0
Under 45	17,471	18,335	- 864	- 4.7	72.4	73.1
45 and Over	6,665	6,745	- 80	- 1.2	27.6	26.9
MALE BY AGE						
Total	18,469	19,006	- 537	- 2.8	100.0	100.0
Under 45	13,582	14,119	- 537	- 3.8	73.5	74.3
45 and Over	4,887	4,887	0	0.0	26.5	25.7
FEMALE BY AGE						
Total	5,667	6,074	- 407	- 6.7	100.0	100.0
Under 45	3,889	4,216	- 327	- 7.8	68.6	69.4
45 and Over	1,778	1,858	- 80	- 4.3	31.4	30.6

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding. Data are for intrastate claimants and based on mid-month periods.

Table 12

WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
HISTORICAL GROWTH PERSPECTIVE
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1970, 1980, AND 1985

Industry	1970*	1980*	1985*	Change to 1985 From 1980	
				Number	Percent
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	516.5	645.9	596.1	-49.8	- 7.7
Manufacturing	126.5	117.2	89.6	-27.6	-23.5
Durable Goods	75.9	69.0	49.8	-19.2	-27.8
Lumber and Furniture	7.4	6.7	6.2	- 0.5	- 7.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass	19.2	14.8	9.9	- 4.9	-33.1
Primary Metals	25.4	23.1	15.2	- 7.9	-34.2
Fabricated Metal Products	7.5	7.9	5.5	- 2.4	-30.4
Machinery, except Electrical	5.4	7.5	6.0	- 1.5	-20.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	4.9	4.2	3.1	- 1.1	-26.2
Other Durable Goods	6.0	4.9	3.9	- 1.0	-20.4
Nondurable Goods	50.7	48.2	39.8	- 8.4	-17.4
Food and Kindred Products	6.8	6.0	4.5	- 1.5	-25.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	6.9	4.6	3.9	- 0.7	-15.2
Printing and Publishing	4.3	4.5	4.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	27.0	24.2	20.1	- 4.1	-16.9
Other Nondurable Goods	5.6	8.9	6.6	- 2.3	-25.8
Nonmanufacturing	390.0	528.6	506.6	-22.0	- 4.2
Mining	49.9	65.7	44.5	-21.2	-32.3
Bituminous Coal Mining	45.3	59.7	38.1	-21.6	-36.2
Contract Construction	28.6	35.8	23.4	-12.4	-34.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	41.5	43.1	38.0	- 5.1	-11.8
Transportation	21.7	20.9	17.2	- 3.7	-17.7
Trade	91.6	129.4	133.7	+ 4.3	+ 3.3
Wholesale	23.5	31.6	30.1	- 1.5	- 4.7
Retail	68.1	97.8	103.6	+ 5.8	+ 5.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	15.7	22.0	23.6	+ 1.6	+ 7.3
Services	66.8	99.5	115.8	+16.3	+16.4
Government	95.9	133.1	127.5	- 5.6	- 4.2
Federal	13.7	16.9	15.5	- 1.4	- 8.3
State and Local	82.2	116.2	112.1	- 4.1	- 3.5

Note: March 1985 benchmark used for 1985 data.
*In thousands.
Source: Current Employment Statistics.

Table 13

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION
UNITED STATES, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA AND WEST VIRGINIA MSAs
ANNUAL AVERAGES, CALENDAR YEAR 1985 a/

Industry	United States b/		State of West Virginia		Hunt.-Ash.-Iron. MSA		Charleston MSA		Park.-Mar. MSA		Wheel.-Bridge. MSA	
	Number*	Percent	Number*	Percent	Number*	Percent	Number*	Percent	Number*	Percent	Number*	Percent
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Emp. (Jobs)	NA	NA	596.1	100.0	100.3	100.0	107.2	100.0	57.9	100.0	57.7	100.0
Mining	NA	NA	44.5	7.5	1.2	1.2	2.5	2.3	1.1	1.9	2.6	4.5
Bituminous Coal	NA	NA	38.1	6.4	—	—	1.8	1.7	—	—	2.6	4.5
Contract Construction	NA	NA	23.4	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.1	2.9	5.0	2.0	3.5
Manufacturing	NA	NA	89.6	15.0	20.0	19.9	13.5	12.6	14.6	25.2	7.8	13.5
Durable Goods	NA	NA	49.8	8.4	12.3	12.3	2.4	2.2	7.3	12.6	3.2	5.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass	NA	NA	9.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	—	—	2.2	3.8	—	—
Primary and Fabricated Metals	NA	NA	20.7	3.5	7.2	7.2	1.6	1.5	3.0	5.2	1.3	2.3
Machinery and Transportation Equipment	NA	NA	6.0	1.0	2.3	2.3	—	—	—	—	1.5	2.6
Other Durable Goods	NA	NA	3.9	0.7	.9	.9	.8	0.8	2.1	3.6	.5	0.9
Nondurable Goods	NA	NA	39.8	6.7	7.7	7.7	11.1	10.4	7.4	12.8	4.6	8.0
Chemicals	NA	NA	20.1	3.4	1.1	1.1	9.7	9.0	5.5	9.5	—	—
Apparel	NA	NA	3.9	0.7	1.8	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Nondurable Goods	NA	NA	6.6	1.1	4.8	4.8	1.4	1.3	1.9	3.3	—	—
Transportation and Public Utilities	NA	NA	38.0	6.4	8.1	8.1	8.7	8.1	2.0	3.5	3.2	5.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	NA	NA	133.7	22.4	25.8	25.7	27.7	25.8	13.8	23.8	14.9	25.8
Wholesale Trade	NA	NA	30.1	5.0	5.7	5.7	7.7	7.2	2.6	4.5	2.7	4.7
Retail Trade	NA	NA	103.6	17.4	20.1	20.0	19.9	18.6	11.2	19.3	12.2	21.1
General Merchandise Stores	NA	NA	18.2	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.6	2.0	3.5	2.5	4.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	NA	NA	23.6	4.0	3.9	3.9	5.8	5.4	2.1	3.6	2.9	5.0
Services	NA	NA	115.8	19.4	18.2	18.1	23.3	21.7	12.0	20.7	15.1	26.2
Health Services	NA	NA	44.1	7.4	6.9	6.9	9.1	8.5	3.7	6.4	7.3	12.7
Government	NA	NA	127.5	21.4	19.1	19.0	21.4	20.0	9.4	16.2	9.2	15.9
Federal	NA	NA	15.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.9	.7	1.2
State	NA	NA	40.3	6.8	4.6	4.6	10.8	10.1	1.2	2.1	1.9	3.3
Local	NA	NA	71.8	12.0	11.8	11.8	8.9	8.3	6.6	11.4	6.6	11.4

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
— Represents zero or rounds to zero.
NA Not available.
* In thousands.
a/ State of West Virginia and MSA data based on March 1985 benchmark.
b/ Data for United States comparison is currently unavailable.
Source: Current Employment Statistics.

Table 13-A

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
UNITED STATES, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA AND
WEST VIRGINIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
ANNUAL AVERAGE, CALENDAR YEAR 1985 a/

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	NUMBER (IN THOUSANDS)					
			Metropolitan Statistical Area			
	United States	State of West Virginia	Charleston	Huntington-Ashland-Ironton	Parkersburg-Marietta	Wheeling-Bridgeport
Civilian Labor Force	117,167	724.5	114.2	118.3	67.7	69.7
Total Employment	108,856	649.6	104.6	109.5	62.5	63.3
Total Unemployment	8,312	74.9	9.6	8.8	5.2	6.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.1	10.3	8.4	7.5	7.7	9.2

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
a/ State of West Virginia and MSAs data based on March 1985 benchmark.

Table 13-B

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
UNITED STATES, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA AND
WEST VIRGINIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
ANNUAL AVERAGE, CALENDAR YEAR 1985 a/

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Item	NUMBER (IN THOUSANDS)					
			Metropolitan Statistical Area			
	United States	State of West Virginia	Charleston	Huntington-Ashland-Ironton	Parkersburg-Marietta	Wheeling-Bridgeport
Civilian Labor Force	117,167	765.0	119.9	129.3	72.3	75.2
Total Employment	108,856	665.0	107.1	114.2	64.3	65.2
Total Unemployment	8,312	100.0	12.8	15.2	8.0	10.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.1	13.0	10.6	11.7	11.1	13.3

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
a/ State of West Virginia and MSAs data based on March 1985 benchmark.

Table 14

FEDERAL POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINES
FISCAL YEAR 1985

Size of Family Unit	Poverty Guideline
Poverty Income Guidelines for All States except Alaska and Hawaii	
1	$ 5,250
2	7,050
3	8,850
4	10,650
5	12,450
6	14,250
7	16,050
8	17,850

For family units with more than 8 members, add $1,800 for each additional member.

Note: The figures above also apply to the District of Columbia.

Poverty Income Guidelines for Alaska	
1	$ 6,560
2	8,810
3	11,060
4	13,310
5	15,560
6	17,810
7	20,060
8	22,310

For family units with more than 8 members, add $2,250 for each additional member.

Poverty Income Guidelines for Hawaii	
1	$ 6,040
2	8,110
3	10,180
4	12,250
5	14,320
6	16,390
7	18,460
8	20,530

For family units with more than 8 members, add $2,070 for each additional member.

Source: U. S. Office of Management and Budget.
Revised March 8, 1985.

Table 15

WEST VIRGINIA
PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS (CURRENT DOLLARS)
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1985 AND 1984*

Industry	Annual Averages					
	Hourly Earnings		Weekly Hours		Weekly Earnings	
	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984
Manufacturing	$10.24	$ 9.93	39.9	40.3	$408.58	$400.18
Durable Goods	10.25	10.02	40.1	40.2	411.03	402.80
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.74	9.32	39.1	39.7	380.83	370.00
Primary Metals	13.23	13.27	40.8	40.0	539.78	530.80
Fabricated Metal Products	9.47	9.15	40.9	40.2	387.32	367.83
Machinery, except Electrical	10.11	9.94	39.3	40.0	397.32	397.60
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	10.60	10.26	41.6	42.8	440.96	439.13
Nondurable Goods	10.21	9.78	39.6	40.6	404.32	397.07
Food and Kindred Products	7.42	7.09	41.5	41.6	307.93	294.94
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.41	5.31	33.6	36.6	181.78	194.35
Printing and Publishing	8.75	8.38	37.0	37.1	323.75	310.90
Chemicals and Allied Products	14.03	13.28	42.8	43.9	600.48	582.99
Bituminous Mining	15.43	15.41	40.7	40.7	628.00	627.19
Construction	14.16	13.56	36.7	36.5	519.67	494.94
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	11.84	11.13	42.8	42.5	506.75	473.03
Trade, Wholesale	9.53	9.02	40.8	43.0	388.82	387.86
General Merchandise Stores	5.56	4.99	29.9	30.5	166.24	152.20
Banking	6.05	5.77	36.9	37.2	223.25	214.64
Health Services	7.27	6.93	35.7	35.8	259.54	248.09

Source: Current Employment Statistics.
*March 1985 benchmark.

Table 16

WEST VIRGINIA
PRODUCTION WORKERS' REAL EARNINGS
(Adjusted to Constant 1967 Dollars by CPI)
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1985 AND 1984*

Industry	Average Earnings				Percent Change	
	Hourly		Weekly			
	1985	1984	1985	1984	Hourly	Weekly
Manufacturing	$3.18	$3.19	$126.81	$128.63	- 0.3	- 1.4
Durable Goods	3.18	3.22	127.57	129.48	- 1.2	- 1.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	3.02	3.00	118.20	118.93	+ 0.7	- 0.6
Primary Metals	4.11	4.27	167.53	170.62	- 3.7	- 1.8
Fabricated Metal Products	2.94	2.94	120.21	118.24	0.0	+ 1.7
Machinery, except Electrical	3.14	3.20	123.32	127.80	- 1.9	- 3.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	3.29	3.30	136.86	141.15	- 0.3	- 3.0
Nondurable Goods	3.17	3.14	125.49	127.63	+ 1.0	- 1.7
Food and Kindred Products	2.30	2.28	95.57	94.81	+ 0.9	+ 0.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.68	1.71	56.42	62.47	- 1.8	- 9.7
Printing and Publishing	2.72	2.69	100.48	99.94	+ 1.1	+ 0.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.35	4.27	186.37	187.40	+ 1.9	- 0.5
Bituminous Mining	4.79	4.95	194.91	201.60	- 3.2	- 3.3
Construction	4.40	4.36	161.29	159.09	+ 0.9	+ 1.4
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	3.68	3.58	157.28	152.05	+ 2.8	+ 3.4
Trade, Wholesale	2.96	2.90	120.68	124.67	+ 2.1	- 3.2
General Merchandise Stores	1.73	1.60	51.60	48.92	+ 8.1	+ 5.5
Banking	1.88	1.85	69.29	68.99	+ 1.6	+ 0.4
Health Services	2.26	2.23	80.55	79.75	+ 1.3	+ 1.0

Source: Current Employment Statistics.
*March 1985 benchmark.

Table 17

WEST VIRGINIA
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED
AUGUST 1984

County	Total	Ages 16 to 21	Age 22 And Over	Ages 16 to 21 as % of Age 16 and Over	Ages 16 to 21 as % of Age 22 and Over
Barbour	5,200	660	2,940	18.4	22.5
Berkeley	10,110	1,160	5,490	17.5	21.2
Boone	4,700	540	2,630	7.8	20.5
Braxton	4,580	440	2,820	13.5	15.6
Brooke	4,940	470	2,780	6.9	16.8
Cabell	20,560	2,680	12,120	18.1	22.1
Calhoun	2,670	230	1,630	12.4	14.1
Clay	4,490	520	2,440	17.5	21.2
Doddridge	2,320	250	1,340	15.9	18.9
Fayette	15,560	1,870	8,460	18.1	22.1
Gilmer	2,160	280	1,320	17.8	21.7
Grant	3,110	390	1,780	17.9	21.9
Greenbrier	8,620	920	5,510	14.3	16.6
Hampshire	3,190	320	1,960	13.9	16.1
Hancock	5,350	550	3,220	14.6	17.1
Hardy	2,840	310	1,810	14.7	17.2
Harrison	15,750	1,390	9,590	12.7	14.5
Jackson	4,440	500	2,760	15.3	18.1
Jefferson	5,710	910	2,930	23.6	31.0
Kanawha	38,810	4,170	23,580	15.0	17.7
Lewis	4,200	450	2,510	15.4	18.1
Lincoln	8,880	1,110	4,820	18.7	23.0
Logan	13,640	1,590	7,240	18.0	21.9
McDowell	16,100	2,040	8,240	19.9	24.8
Marion	12,940	1,700	7,530	18.4	22.6
Marshall	7,150	820	4,310	16.1	19.1
Mason	4,800	470	2,840	14.2	16.5
Mercer	16,930	2,000	9,640	17.2	20.8
Mineral	5,670	650	3,160	17.0	20.5
Mingo	14,060	1,730	7,250	19.2	23.8
Monongalia	15,250	4,630	8,080	36.4	57.3
Monroe	3,700	360	2,200	13.9	16.2
Morgan	2,320	190	1,450	11.4	12.9
Nicholas	7,390	750	4,230	15.1	17.8
Ohio	10,660	1,030	6,850	13.0	15.0
Pendleton	2,300	220	1,370	13.7	15.8
Pleasants	1,490	170	800	17.6	21.3
Pocahontas	2,060	160	1,390	10.6	11.8
Preston	7,820	810	4,470	15.3	18.1
Putnam	5,990	600	3,730	13.8	16.1
Raleigh	19,080	1,920	11,270	14.6	17.0
Randolph	6,600	720	3,930	15.6	18.5
Ritchie	2,930	260	1,740	13.0	14.9
Roane	4,180	450	2,560	14.9	17.6
Summers	4,930	520	2,910	15.2	17.9
Taylor	3,870	360	2,270	13.6	15.7
Tucker	2,090	200	1,270	13.8	16.0
Tyler	2,120	200	1,310	13.1	15.0
Upshur	5,630	810	3,170	20.3	25.5
Wayne	13,090	1,430	7,330	16.3	19.5
Webster	4,860	450	2,670	14.4	16.9
Wetzel	4,010	460	2,490	15.6	18.5
Wirt	1,590	180	960	15.7	18.6
Wood	15,880	1,660	9,120	15.4	18.2
Wyoming	9,720	1,270	5,120	19.9	24.9
West Virginia	429,040	50,930	247,340	17.1	20.6

Based on 1980 Census data and WV Department of Human Services statistics.

Table 18

WEST VIRGINIA
DISLOCATED WORKERS, BY COUNTY AND INDUSTRY
APRIL 1983

County	Manuf.	Const.	Mining	Gov.	Total
West Virginia	23,910	13,470	14,510	4,380	56,270
Barbour	40	0	560	30	630
Berkeley	420	320	0	100	840
Boone	30	0	320	70	420
Braxton	10	20	0	20	50
Brooke	1,010	100	0	50	1,160
Cabell	2,830	640	0	340	3,810
Calhoun	90	70	30	10	200
Clay	0	40	20	10	70
Doddridge	0	40	0	10	50
Fayette	610	280	520	90	1,500
Gilmer	20	30	0	20	70
Grant	0	30	540	30	600
Greenbrier	230	140	70	70	510
Hampshire	0	70	0	20	90
Hancock	4,680	190	0	120	4,990
Hardy	50	40	0	20	110
Harrison	920	800	500	190	2,410
Jackson	1,230	50	220	50	1,550
Jefferson	180	180	40	50	450
Kanawha	3,180	2,800	1,950	720	8,650
Lewis	60	60	0	40	160
Lincoln	50	100	10	20	180
Logan	130	250	360	100	840
McDowell	0	180	3,600	70	3,850
Marion	960	490	0	150	1,600
Marshall	800	410	990	70	2,270
Mason	440	200	0	40	680
Mercer	240	380	0	170	790
Mineral	140	280	0	40	460
Mingo	180	300	0	60	540
Monongalia	340	810	0	300	1,450
Monroe	70	50	0	10	130
Morgan	0	60	0	20	80
Nicholas	370	250	430	50	1,100
Ohio	1,300	410	90	200	2,000
Pendleton	0	10	0	10	20
Pleasants	90	100	0	20	210
Pocahontas	70	80	0	20	170
Preston	160	180	0	50	390
Putnam	0	60	0	60	120
Raleigh	0	660	1,780	180	2,620
Randolph	330	190	240	60	820
Ritchie	70	0	0	20	90
Roane	170	0	30	30	230
Summers	100	120	0	20	240
Taylor	0	100	0	30	130
Tucker	50	50	20	20	140
Tyler	100	40	0	20	160
Upshur	20	310	0	60	390
Wayne	160	500	0	40	700
Webster	20	80	0	10	110
Wetzel	90	300	120	30	540
Wirt	0	0	20	10	30
Wood	1,850	460	0	270	2,580
Wyoming	0	200	2,050	60	2,330

Table 19

WEST VIRGINIA
APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS LISTED WITH THE
WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES 1/
JULY 1, 1984 - JUNE 30, 1985

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Total Active Applicants	Total Job Openings Received	Openings: Filled	Openings: Filled as a Percent of Openings Received	Active Applicants to Job Openings
---	Total, All Categories 2/	40,111	29,921	16,138	53.9	1.3
0-1	Professional, Technical, and Managerial	3,075	1,642	400	24.4	1.9
2	Clerical and Sales	6,806	6,199	3,239	52.3	1.1
20-24	Clerical	5,480	4,114	2,358	57.3	1.3
25-29	Sales	1,326	2,085	881	42.3	0.6
3	Services	3,855	7,799	5,472	70.2	0.5
4	Farming, Fishery, and Forestry	195	124	64	51.6	1.6
5	Processing	765	266	138	51.9	2.9
6	Machine Trades	2,498	636	305	48.0	3.9
7	Benchwork	1,026	654	370	56.6	1.6
8	Structural Work	6,495	1,961	1,158	59.1	3.3
9	Miscellaneous	7,459	10,410	4,844	46.5	0.7
900-919	Motor Freight	2,095	536	243	45.3	3.9
920-929	Package and Material Handling	2,197	9,591	4,495	46.9	0.2
930-979	Other Miscellaneous 3/	3,167	283	106	37.5	11.2
	Entry Total 4/	7,603	0	5/	xx	xx

1/ Source of data: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System) Table A96, containing fully registered applicants.
2/ Total excludes invalid occupational data.
3/ Includes mining, logging, utilities, miscellaneous amusement and recreation, and graphic art work.
4/ Applicants for whom a complete occupational code cannot be assigned because of lack of training/experience.
5/ Entry level placements are arrayed in the listed occupational categories.

Table 20

LABOR DEMAND BY OCCUPATION
(Occupations for Which 50 or More Openings
Were Received in West Virginia Job Service Offices)
JULY 1, 1984 TO JUNE 30, 1985

D.O.T. Code	Job Title	Openings Received
185.167-046	Manager, Retail Store	62
201.362-030	Secretary	199
203.362-010	Clerk-Typist	209
205.367-054	Survey Worker	181
209.562-010	Clerk, General	752
210.382-014	Bookkeeper	73
211.362-010	Cashier	155
211.462-010	Cashier	213
219.362-010	Administrative Clerk	67
222.387-058	Stock Clerk	52
237.367-038	Receptionist	72
238.362-010	Hotel Clerk	78
250.257-010	Sales Agent, Insurance	58
261.357-066	Salesperson, Women's Apparel	84
279.357-054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	149
290.477-014	Sales Clerk	244
290.477-018	Sales Clerk, Food	347
292.353-010	Driver, Sales Route	71
299.357-014	Telephone Solicitor	89
301.474-010	House Worker, General	67
309.677-010	Companion	150
311.477-014	Counter Attendant, Lunchroom	605
311.477-030	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	656
312.474-010	Bartender	100
313.361-014	Cook, Restaurant	818
313.361-022	Cook, Short-Order	229
315.361-010	Cook	63
318.687-010	Kitchen Helper	194
323.687-014	Cleaner, Housekeeping	119
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	194
372.667-034	Guard, Security	358
372.667-038	Merchant Patroller	108
381.687-014	Cleaner, Commercial or Institutional	365
600.280-022	Machinist	50
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	124
780.682-018	Upholstery Sewer	56
787.682-046	Sewing Machine Operator	83
824.261-010	Electrician	143
840.381-010	Painter (Construction)	64
860.381-022	Carpenter	237
861.381-018	Bricklayer, Construction	51
866.381-010	Roofer (Construction)	73
869.664-014	Construction Worker I	223
869.687-026	Construction Worker II	329
899.381-010	Maintenance Repairer, Building	95
904.383-010	Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	116
905.663-014	Truck Driver, Heavy	73
920.587-018	Packager, Hand	59
920.687-014	Bagger	146
929.687-030	Material Handler	8,988

Table 21

WEST VIRGINIA
FAST GROWTH OCCUPATIONS
(1,000+ EMPLOYMENT-BASE AND PROJECTED YEARS
WITH 200 OR MORE ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS)
1983 - 1996

Occupation	Projected Average Openings
Sales Clerk	1,156
Secretary	924
General Clerk, Office	860
Cashier	742
Supervisor, Nonworking, Blue Collar	696
Nurse, Professional	640
Food Preparation and Service Worker, Fast Food Restaurant	613
Nurses Aide/Orderly	590
Truck Driver	588
Teacher, Secondary School	562
Manager, Store	472
Gardener and Groundskeeper	402
Carpenter	385
Heavy Equipment Operator	374
Cook, Institutional	351
Bookkeeper, Hand	335
Licensed Practical Nurse	319
Maintenance Repairer, General Utility	317
Electrician	311
Guard and Doorkeeper	304
Heavy Equipment Mechanic, including Diesel	284
Waiter and Waitress	283
Accountant and Auditor	283
Automotive Mechanic	268
Typist	246
Accounting Clerk	243
Stock Clerk, Stockroom, Warehouse	241
Plumber/Pipefitter	230
Manager, Restaurant, Coffee Shop	225
Kitchen Helper	218
Preschool/Elementary School Teacher	207
Welder and Flamecutter	200

Table 21-A

WEST VIRGINIA
SLOW GROWTH OCCUPATIONS
(1,000+ EMPLOYMENT-BASE AND PROJECTED YEARS
WITH LESS THAN 50 AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS)
1983 - 1996

Occupation	Projected Average Openings
Bus Driver, School	50
Bus Driver	49
Switchboard Operator	48
Shipping Packer	48
Switchboard Operator/Receptionist	48
Electrical and Electronic Technician	47
Butcher/Meat Cutter	47
Telephone Installer, Repairer	46
Dental Assistant	46
Roustabout	46
Line Installer, Repairer	44
Automobile-Body Repairer	32
School Administrator, Elementary and Secondary	30
Keypunch Operator	29
Dining Room Attendant, Bar Helper	28
Bagger	28
Dentist	24
Principal	20
Assistant Professor	18
Associate Professor	14

Table 22

UNITED STATES
FORTY OCCUPATIONS WITH LARGEST JOB GROWTH
1982 - 1995

Occupation	Change In Total Employment (In Thousands)	Percent of Total Job Growth	Percent Change
Building Custodian	779	3.0	27.5
Cashier	744	2.9	47.4
Secretary	719	2.8	29.5
General Clerk, Office	696	2.7	29.6
Sales Clerk	685	2.7	23.5
Nurse, Registered	642	2.5	48.9
Waiter and Waitress	562	2.2	33.8
Teacher, Kindergarten and Elementary	511	2.0	37.4
Truck Driver	425	1.7	26.5
Nursing Aide and Orderly	423	1.7	34.8
Sales Representative, Technical	386	1.5	29.3
Accountant and Auditor	344	1.3	40.2
Automotive Mechanic	324	1.3	38.3
Supervisor of Blue-Collar Workers	319	1.2	26.6
Kitchen Helper	305	1.2	35.9
Guard and Doorkeeper	300	1.2	47.3
Food Preparation and Service Worker, Fast Food Rest.	297	1.2	36.7
Manager, Store	292	1.1	30.1
Carpenter	247	1.0	28.6
Electrical and Electronic Technician	222	.9	60.7
Licensed Practical Nurse	220	.9	37.1
Computer Systems Analyst	217	.8	85.3
Electrical Engineer	209	.8	65.3
Computer Programmer	205	.8	76.9
Maintenance Repairer, General Utility	193	.8	27.8
Helper, Trades	190	.7	31.2
Receptionist	189	.7	48.8
Electrician	173	.7	31.8
Physician	163	.7	34.0
Clerical Supervisor	162	.6	34.6
Computer Operator	160	.6	75.8
Sales Representative, Nontechnical	160	.6	27.4
Lawyer	159	.6	34.3
Stock Clerk, Stockroom and Warehouse	156	.6	18.8
Typist	155	.6	15.7
Delivery and Route Worker	153	.6	19.2
Bookkeeper, Hand	152	.6	15.9
Cook, Restaurant	149	.6	42.3
Bank Teller	142	.6	30.0
Cook, Short Order, Specialty and Fast Food	141	.6	32.2

Note: Includes only detailed occupations with 1982 employment of 25,000 or more. Data for 1995 are based on moderate-trend projections.

Source: George T. Silvestri, John M. Lukasiewicz, and Marcus E. Einstein. Employment Projections for 1995, "Occupational Employment Projections through 1995," Bulletin 2197, March 1984, page 43. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.

Table 22-A

UNITED STATES
TWENTY FASTEST GROWING OCCUPATIONS
1982 - 1995

Occupation	Percent Growth in Employment
Computer Service Technician	96.8
Legal Assistant	94.3
Computer Systems Analyst	85.3
Computer Programmer	76.9
Computer Operator	75.8
Office Machine Repairer	71.7
Physical Therapy Assistant	67.8
Electrical Engineer	65.3
Civil Engineering Technician	63.9
Peripheral EDP Equipment Operator	63.5
Insurance Clerk, Medical	62.2
Electrical and Electronic Technician	60.7
Occupational Therapist	59.8
Surveyor Helper	58.6
Credit Clerk, Banking and Insurance	54.1
Physical Therapist	53.6
Employment Interviewer	52.5
Mechanical Engineer	52.1
Mechanical Engineering Technician	51.6
Compression and Injection Mold Machine Operator, Plastics	50.3

Note: Includes only detailed occupations with 1982 employment of 25,000 or more. Data for 1995 are based on moderate-trend projections.

Source: George T. Silvestri, John M. Lukasiewicz, and Marcus E. Einstein. Employment Projections for 1995, "Occupational Employment Projections through 1995," Bulletin 2197, March 1984, page 44. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.

Table 22-B

UNITED STATES
TWENTY MOST RAPIDLY DECLINING OCCUPATIONS
1982 - 1995

Occupation	Percent Decline In Employment
Railroad Conductor	-32.0
Shoemaking Machine Operative	-30.2
Aircraft Structure Assembler	-21.0
Central Telephone Office Operator	-20.0
Taxi Driver	-18.9
Postal Clerk	-17.9
Private Household Worker	-16.9
Farm Laborer	-15.9
College and University Faculty	-15.0
Roustabout	-14.4
Postmaster and Mail Superintendent	-13.8
Rotary-Drill Operator Helper	-11.6
Graduate Assistant	-11.2
Data Entry Operator	-10.6
Railroad Brake Operator	- 9.8
Faller and Bucker	- 8.7
Stenographer	- 7.4
Farm Owner and Tenant	- 7.3
Typesetter and Compositor	- 7.3
Butcher and Meatcutter	- 6.3

Note: Includes only detailed occupations with 1982 employment of 25,000 or more. Data for 1995 are based on moderate-trend projections.

Source: George T. Silvestri, John M. Lukasiewicz, and Marcus E. Einstein. Employment Projections for 1995, "Occupational Employment Projections through 1995," Bulletin 2197, March 1984, page 44. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.

TECHNICAL AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

Applicant data summarized in the tables contained in this report pertain only to persons seeking employment through Employment Security Job Service offices. These data can serve as guidelines for available labor supply, but they do not consider applicants who seek employment through union halls, personal referrals, newspapers, or other methods.

Job openings summarized in the tables contained in this report pertain only to requests by employers for assistance from Employment Security Job Service offices in referring applicants to job openings. These data can serve as guidelines for labor demand, but they do not take into consideration vacancies filled through outside sources such as union halls, personal referrals, and newspaper advertising.

Hard-to-fill job openings are those which have remained unfilled for a month or more. Some openings may be difficult to fill because of the job environment, wage scales, or lack of qualified workers.

The Hours and Earnings Series is drawn from an average sample of full- and part-time production workers, as well as coal production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a gross basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory (LBL), University of California, through contractual arrangements with the West Virginia Department of Employment Security, provides projection data based on regional and national samples. Labor market analysts furnish LBL with certain assumptions which are used as inputs to the projection model. These same analysts may modify LBL results before using the data.

GLOSSARY

Active Application The full or partial application of a person who has asked the local Job Service office for aid in finding a job through the Department of Employment Security job placement or employability development services.

All Other Employment Labor force estimates of self-employed persons, unpaid family workers and private household workers. In statistical tables this category may also include agricultural workers.

Applicant--ES A person who has asked the Department of Employment Security for aid in finding a job and who has provided this agency with a list of personal characteristics as an aid toward this effort. Sample registrants are:

> Job-Ready Applicant An applicant who does not need employability development services in order to be referred to a job opening.
>
> Summer Youth Applicant A student under 22 years of age who has completed a minimum of entries on an application and who is applying for a job only for the summer.

Application--ES The act by which an applicant informs a Job Service interviewer of his/her availability and qualifications for referral to job openings or reveals his/her need for employability development service.

Benchmark Statistics The total number of persons in the labor force at a specified time for a specific geographic area derived either by actual count or estimated from a broad sample. Current employment estimates are developed from reports submitted by a sample of employers, and the series are revised to benchmark statistics once every year.

Civilian Labor Force (CLF) All persons 16 years of age and over (excluding members of the armed forces and inmates of institutions), residing within a specific geographic area who are classified as employed, as unemployed and seeking employment, or who are involved in a labor-management dispute.

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) This training act was phased out and replaced as of October 1, 1983. (See JTPA)

Covered Employment Employment by those employers who are required to contribute to the State Unemployment Compensation Fund under provisions of the West Virginia Unemployment Compensation Law.

Dictionary of Occupational Titles (D.O.T.) A comprehensive reference work classified in homogeneous occupational groups and concisely defined in non-technical language. The publication contains definitions of United States job titles, number codes, and worker function data.

Dislocated Worker The estimates of dislocated workers are based upon job losses in basic goods-producing industries, manufacturing, mining, and construction to which former employees have minimal probability of returning to their former jobs. The inclusion of government was based upon employment in the Emergency Employment Program which employed those who had exhausted unemployment compensation.

Durable Goods Also known as hard goods and refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to have a normal life expectancy of three years or more. The durable goods manufacturing industries are: ordnance; lumber and wood; furniture; stone, clay and glass; primary and fabricated metals; electrical and nonelectrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing. (See Nondurable Goods)

Economically Disadvantaged--JTPA A person who is:

A. A member of a family that receives public assistance, or
B. a member of a family whose income during the previous six months, on an annualized basis, was such that:

    1. the family would have qualified for public assistance if it had applied for such assistance, or
    2. it does not exceed the poverty level, or
    3. it does not exceed 70 percent of the lower living standard income level, or

C. a foster child on whose behalf state or local government payments are made, or
D. a client of a sheltered workshop, or
E. a handicapped individual who is living at home and who is unemployed, or
F. institutionalized in a prison, hospital, or similar institution, or
G. a regular outpatient of a mental hospital, rehabilitation facility, or similar institution.

Economically Disadvantaged--ES A person who: (1) is a member of a family that receives cash welfare payments under federal, state, or local welfare programs, or (2) is a member of a family that has a total family income relative to family size which does not exceed the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget, or 70 percent of the lower living standard income level, whichever is higher, or (3) is a foster child on behalf of whom state or local government payments are made.

Eligibility for Federal Procurement Preference Under Public Law 95-89 and Executive Orders 10582 and 12073, qualified employing establishments are given preferential consideration when bidding on federal contracts. An employer or firm can become eligible for a labor surplus set-aside award if he/she agrees to perform a substantial proportion of the contract in an area classified as a labor surplus area (as determined by Department of Labor regulations) as of the date of the award. The employer self-certifies his eligibility for preference consideration at the time his bid is submitted, following guidelines furnished by the federal procurement officer responsible for servicing the contract. State Employment Security Agencies receive job openings from these firms on a voluntary basis and/or under the mandatory program. Appropriate efforts are made to refer qualified individuals who reside in the labor surplus area to these openings. They also provide relevant labor market data and related information to assist employers, apprenticeship and training agencies, and other community organizations in the initiation of industrial expansion programs in labor surplus areas.

Employability Development Services--ES Assistance to applicants in overcoming identified problems associated with their physical or mental condition, lack of educational achievement, employment record, family problems, or other factors precluding their full employment.

Employed An individual working for wages or other remuneration or who has a continuing job attachment.

Employment, Establishment-Based Employment computed by place-of-work within a specific geographic area, including dual jobholders but excluding self-employed, domestics in private households, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor-management disputes.

Employment, Resident-Based Employment computed by place-of-residence within a specific geographic area, excluding dual jobholders but including self-employed, domestics in private households, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor-management disputes.

Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) A computerized count of applications of individuals registered with the Job Service office for job placement or employability development services and the different services provided these applicants. Also contains openings for jobs that employers have placed with this agency.

Entry Level Occupational (X) Code (See Occupational Classification)

Head of Household--ES, JTPA A person who supports himself/herself and contributes the equivalent of 50 percent or more support to some other member of the household.

Head of Household, Food Stamp (FS) The member of the household in whose name application is made for participation in the Food Stamp Program.

Industrial Classification A system used to assign code numbers to employers and/or establishments based on the nature of their activities in order that data reported by them may be grouped by industries and combinations of industries for purposes of measurement, analysis and publication. The system used by the State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs) is contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC), 1972 edition.

Industry Code The number which identifies an establishment or group of establishments by the standard industrial classification system.

Industry Description The description of the activities included in an industry which is identified by a code and title in the industrial classification system.

Industry Title The title given to an industry which has been defined and given an industry code in the industrial classification system.

Insured Unemployment Unemployment during a given week for which waiting-period credit or benefits are claimed under the State Employment Security program, the unemployment compensation for federal employees program, the unemployment compensation for veterans program, supplemental and extended benefit programs, or the railroad unemployment insurance program.

Insured Work (See Covered Employment)

Insured Worker An individual who has had sufficient insured work in his base period to meet the employment and wage requirements for eligibility under the West Virginia Unemployment Compensation Law.

Job Order--ES A single request by an employer directed to a Job Service office for referral of one or more applicants to fill one or more job openings in a single occupational classification; also, the record of such request.

Job Opening--ES A single job opening for which the Job Service office has on file a request to select and refer an applicant or applicants. A sample opening is:

> Mandatory Job Opening It is required that job openings be listed with the Federal/State Employment Service system by federal contractors and subcontractors pursuant to the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act. These include openings by federal agencies and federal contractors and subcontractors (public and private) who hold contracts in the amount of $10,000 or more with federal government agencies. Federal contractors are required to take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified disabled veterans of the Vietnam Era in jobs in all categories which are compensated on a wage or salary basis of less than $25,000. Full-time employment, temporary employment of more than 3 days' duration, and part-time employment are included.

Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) (Provisional) This Act replaced CETA (effective October 1, 1983) and provides a new program and delivery system to train economically disadvantaged persons and others for permanent, private sector employment.

Sample JTPA Programs:

- GSYP - Governor's Summer Youth Program
- ITP - Institutional Training Program
- OJT - On-The-Job Training
- Exemplary Youth Programs (In-School and Out-of-School)
- WE - Work Experience Programs
- Dislocated Worker Program (Title III)

Labor-Management Dispute (LMD) Any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment, or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee. The dispute must be in operation during the survey week of the 12th of the month in order to be so designated in our statistics. However, depending on the length of the dispute, reference in future reports may include a continuance of the dispute and secondary effects of that dispute.

Labor Market Area A geographic area consisting of a central community and surrounding territory in which there is a concentration of economic activity or labor demand and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residences.

Labor Market Information (LMI)--ES, JTPA That body of information generated from the measurement and evaluation of the socioeconomic forces influencing the employment process in specific labor market areas. The factors that affect labor demand and supply relationships define the content of LMI to include population, its growth and characteristics; trends in industrial and occupational structure; technological developments; shifts in consumer demands; unionization and trade disputes; recruitment practices; wage levels; conditions of employment; and training opportunities.

Mandatory Job Openings (See Job Opening--ES)

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Under 1980 standards, an area qualifies for recognition as an MSA in one of two ways: if there is a city of at least 50,000 population, or an urbanized area of at least 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000. In addition to the county containing the main city, an MSA may also include additional counties which have close economic and social ties to the central county. MSAs are defined in terms of entire counties, except in the six New England states.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment A count of filled jobs by place-of-work for all full- and part-time employees of all classes (including dual jobholders, employees on paid vacation or paid sick leave but excluding those involved in LMDs) who work in, or receive compensation from, nonagricultural establishments for any part of a pay period week which includes the 12th of the month.

Nondurable Goods Also known as soft goods and refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to last for a short time--under three years. The nondurable manufacturing industries include food, tobacco, textiles, apparel, paper, printing, chemicals, petroleum, rubber, and leather. (See Durable Goods)

Occupation The name or title of a job that identifies the various activities and functions of the worker. (See Occupational Classification)

Occupational Classification (a) An identification of jobs according to similar significant factors involved in the job or group of jobs; (b) The process of determining a title and code number to be assigned to an application or job order; (c) The title or code of a job or group of jobs for which an applicant is qualified, as contained in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (D.O.T.).

Occupational Classification (Additional) The occupational classification in any occupation for which an applicant is fully qualified, other than the occupation designated as his primary occupational classification.

> Entry Occupational Classification (X) Code An occupational title or code assigned to an applicant not fully qualified to perform the duties of a specific occupation. Classification is made instead on the basis of potential qualifications (aptitudes, interests, or personality).
>
> Primary Occupational Classification This classification reflects the occupation or field of work for which the applicant is best suited and in which the applicant has the best opportunity for employment.

Occupational Code A symbol used to represent a given occupation or group of occupations.

Order (See Job Order--ES)

Placement The employment of an individual referred by the Job Service office for a job or an interview, providing that the Job Service office completed the placement procedure.

Poverty Level--ES, JTPA The annual income threshhold below which families are considered to live in poverty as determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Referral to a Job

Referral of an Individual The act of arranging to bring to the attention of an employer (or another local Job Service office) an applicant who is available for a job opening following a selection interview with the applicant. (See Placement)

Mass Referral Referral of a group of workers to an employer who has requested workers on a group, rather than on an individual, basis.

Referral to Supportive Services Arranged to bring an applicant to the attention of a federal or local agency or organization for services other than training which is not available from the State Employment Security system. Supportive services for WIN registrants are arranged and certified through the Department of Human Services.

Seasonal Factors The fluctuations resulting from weather conditions, holidays, the start or end of vacation seasons, etc.

Seasonally Adjusted Data adjusted to account for historically compiled seasonal trends and patterns.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) (See Industrial Classification)

Total Unemployed (Not a Type of Claim) An estimate of all persons unemployed in a particular area for a specified time frame. Total unemployed is the sum of persons receiving unemployment compensation benefits, persons who have exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits and are still unemployed, persons who have delayed filing for benefits but who are not working, unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were disqualified, workers separated from industries not covered by unemployment compensation and those persons entering or re-entering the labor force.

Total Unemployment Rate This is a familiar economic indicator; it is an expression of all unemployed persons as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Trade Readjustment Allowance (TRA) (Trade Act of 1974) A federal program designed to assist employees in industries which have been adversely affected by imports.

Unemployed Not working, or without a continuing job attachment, but actively seeking employment.

Unemployment Compensation (UC) A state program which provides benefits to individuals covered under state and federal unemployment compensation laws, supplemental extended compensation (payable to eligible individuals under other provisions of state and/or federal laws during periods of high unemployment) and other special programs which compensate individuals involved in situations adversely affecting their employment status through no fault of their own.

DATA SOURCE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Area Newspapers and Periodicals

Area Chambers of Commerce

Area Banks

Dictionary of Occupational Titles

Employers of West Virginia (Public and Private)

Trade and Union Organizations

United States Department of Commerce: Bureau of the Census; Bureau of Economic Analysis; and the National Weather Bureau

West Virginia Blue Book

West Virginia Library Commission

West Virginia Departments of:

- Agriculture
- Education
- Health
- Highways
- Human Services
- Motor Vehicles
- Tax
- Vocational Education

WHEN YOU NEED WORKERS CONTACT YOUR LOCAL JOB SERVICE:

Beckley	300 S Valley Drive	253-2746	New Martinsville	249 Clark Street	455-2280
Bluefield	5 Mercer Plaza	327-7155	Parkersburg	300 Lakeview Center	485-5566
Charleston	211 Broad Street	344-3471	Point Pleasant	225 Sixth Street	675-2770
Clarksburg	165 W Pike Street	624-7691	Ronceverte	209 W Main Street	647-5655
Elkins	7 Randolph Avenue	636-1810	Summersville	521 Main Street	872-2950
Fairmont	213 Jackson Avenue	363-5550	Weirton	3828 Main Street	748-8500
Huntington	914 Fifth Avenue	523-8443	Welch	23 Elkhorn Street	436-3131
Logan	195 Dingess Street	752-6620	Wheeling	22 Tenth Street	233-0200
Martinsburg	617 W King Street	263-3336	Williamson	120 W First Avenue	235-4090
Morgantown	304 Scott Avenue	292-7333			
Ashland, KY	1844 Carter Avenue	324-7151	Ironton, OH	706 Park Avenue	532-8082
Bridgeport, OH	853 National Road	635-9150	Marietta, OH	217 Third Street	374-7167

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